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DUELS ANCIENT AND MODERN.

We see it announced that a convention is to be held in Paris to determine what offences justify a resort to the duello which still survives in France. Indeed, that country may be considered its classic ground, the field of single combat par excellence. From the duchy of Normandy it passed to the British Isles and thence to this country. Francis I. laid down the principle "that the lie was never to be put up with without satisfaction, but by a base born fellow." As he divided the lie into thirty-two classes, each of which required its special mode of satisfaction, duels naturally multiplied in his reign, though duelling in France reached its height later, under Louis XIII. Pistols were introduced as a duelling weapon in the time of Francis. During the reign of Henry III. it became a custom for the seconds to fight, as well as the principals, and if duelling is to be perpetuated, it would be well to revive this good old custom which would give the seconds a proper sense of the dignity and importance of their office. Douglas Jerrold in his whimsical story of "Baron von Boots, a tale of blood," makes the second fight with the bloodthirsty baron, when the principal had dropped the pistol from his nerveless grasp and abjectly surrendered the fair lady in the case to his rival.

During the reign of Henry IV., from 1589 to 1607, it was calculated that no less than four thousand gentlemen were killed in affairs of honor, and ruffians of the most sanguinary description soon became noted and respected! The natural result followed in the adoption of the most stringent laws, both civil and ecclesiastical, against duelling. These had but little effect. In 1566 an act was passed instituting a Court of Honor, in which the Marshals of France sat as supreme judges, and ordered satisfaction as the case required, in addition to penalties, according to the nature of the provocation. To avoid the laws, meetings—"rencontres"—were resorted to, instead of duels; hence originated this term.

During the French revolution the habit of duelling was in a great measure abandoned, as an aristocratic institution and one opposed to the theory that every man owed his life to the State. Napoleon could not tolerate the practice, and avowed that he could place no dependence on a duellist. Thus duelling went "out of fashion," even among soldiers. Previous to this, the custom of wearing the sword having been abandoned by gentlemen except in the military and naval services, the practice of duelling obtained to a chief extent among officers of the army and navy. Napoleon's bitter opposition to duelling no doubt accounts in a measure for its popularity on the other side of the Channel. As the Duke of Wellington met the Earl of Winchester in 1829, it will be understood that his opinions were not supposed to coincide with those of Napoleon upon the subject, and that it was the "fashion" in the English service. Such being the case, and with such examples, no law was of the slightest force in suppressing the practice. Both in England and France every power of law, both human and divine, was evoked for this purpose, but without avail, so long as it was tolerated by public sentiment.

Though a man forfeited his property, titles, life and honor under civil law, and the church refused to bury his body here on earth and sent his soul to hell for eternity, yet would men fight without hesitation. The ostensible purpose was for the vindication of honor, but it is a curious fact that the epochs when duelling was at its height were those when Government was most corrupt, when public opinion was most brutalized, when society was plunged into every species of debauchery, and libertinism, in all its hideous deformity, no longer sought the concealment of a prudent mark; when profligacy

was considered fashionable. Vice had become the reigning ton; and when a blush was raised, it was upon the conviction of a virtuous action.

Then men, without the slightest claim to the spirit of honor, fought to demonstrate their possession of this virtue, or to prove that the profligates of licentious courts were models of virtue. In fact, when duelling was in its glory in most civilized countries, the duellist was generally a sot, a man without character or honor, at least according to the present standard, and the "ladies" in whose behalf so many duels were fought were in most cases women who would be considered a disgrace in a bagnio of the present age. There was then no longer any semblance to the judicial combats of old. The right of private warfare was no longer recognized by law, but duelling was the mode, and hence its existence.

As public opinion gradually changed for the better, the custom passed almost entirely away. The right of private war has only been surrendered because the individual is better protected by the arm of the law than by his own strength; but whenever the arm of the law will not protect, we may expect the individual in many cases to revert to the old right of private combat. For this legislators are to blame, as not having provided a practical remedy for the wrongs which are yet sometimes sought to be redressed, or at least checked, by duels. If a fellow picks your pocket of an old handkerchief, you can have him imprisoned, but not if he hold you up to the scorn and ridicule of your friends, provided the artist be reasonably skillful in the use of his words. His legal knowledge informs him that he may not call you an highwayman, but he may affirm with impunity that you are worse than any highwayman, and he may load you with the epithets of "scoundrel, rascal, villain, knave, miscreant, liar, and fool," as long as he pleases, unless you can show that some actual loss in money, or money's worth, has accrued to you from his defamation. It is yet supposed by society that there are offences that are not to be measured by a money standard, and when these offences are committed in society, and a duel results, not much is said about it.

Duels in military or naval services are now of rare occurrence, although the restriction laws are not severe. The causes are not far to seek, for as a rule the modern officer in all civilized services is a gentleman according to the true acceptance of the term, and hence not liable to so far forget himself as to offer an insult to a brother officer. Courage has too often been tested to admit of doubt, and to charge most officers with cowardice would subject the offender alone to contempt. Where courts of honor and commanding officers regulate quarrels, one party is almost always found in the wrong and compelled to make proper amends; and even in the German service it is seldom done by fighting.

Public opinion has always been found in all countries to have had more to do with duelling than any prohibitory laws. When that opinion was such that a gentleman could only evince his courage and honor by "going out" when called upon so to do, of course the code was in full force and the practice was common. In England and in this country the pistol was the recognised arm, and was considered a very dangerous one, but in time it was found, as Douglas Jerrold shows, that the chances were more than fourteen to one against a fatal termination, and more than six to one against being hit at all.

Describing the duel in England in his day Douglas Jerrold says: "Since the time of Boots and Neat-akin there has been a considerable and most praiseworthy improvement in—may we use the word?—the economy of duels. Swords are, happily, exploded; and ball and powder—certainly powder—have taken their place. We consider this a most fortunate, nay, a most intelli-

gent and enlightened reform of a wild and bloodthirsty practice. For instance, in those, our happy days, two gentlemen meet—the signal is given—the deadly tubes are discharged, and one of the parties, by the counsel of his second, expresses himself, his cravat smelling horribly of gunpowder, perfectly satisfied. His wounded dignity has been dressed with saltpetre, charcoal and lead—the last of which has gone by him like the idle wind—and he returns to his lair 'a wiser and sounder man.' But who knows what imminent danger he has escaped? The bullet may have whistled within a hair's breadth of his whisker, it may have 'shot madly' by his heart—nay, more, the mortal ball, by some strange forgetfulness on the part of the second, may not have been deposited in the pistol; nevertheless, no man can question the propriety of the satisfaction, and the quarrel dies an honorable death. How different the result when gentlemen measured swords! The rapier was a cruel, uncompromising weapon; it would have blood. Ay, it may be urged, but then the slightest scratch would serve. Very true, we answer; but in the heat and deadly enmity of a thrust, who shall ensure the length and depth of the scratch? It may not be 'so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door,' but sufficient for all mortal purposes. With swords there must be blood; let the seconds be the most pacific, the most prudent of men, let them go out with the very best and most humane intentions, they must place the naked, pointed weapons in the hands of the combatants—they cannot, by any accident, clap buttons to the steel. Now the pistol permits a generous alternative."

When duelling was the height of fashion, the pistols were matters of great consideration. The most celebrated maker was probably Mr. Joseph Manton, London, England, from whom a pair could not be procured for less than fifty guineas, and the price was usually as much more as the individual chose to pay. The standard was ten inches in length in the barrel, threw a ball of twenty-four or thirty-six to the pound, and made of the best materials, and in the highest style of the art, and in pairs as nearly as exactly alike as it was possible, and furnished with a handsome case, with the necessary implements. A case of such pistols was considered an indispensable part of the equipment of officers of the Army and Navy.

As the case for the larger pistols was of considerable size, unhandy to carry around on the march, or on ship-board, or in boats, etc., a special arm was provided for the wants of these pugnacious gentlemen. This was about six inches in length in the barrel, and generally carried a ball of about thirty-six to the pound. It was furnished with as small and compact a case as possible, and was provided with double—front and rear—sights. Although a very necessary part of every gentleman's equipment, some were of course to be found without them, and the law was very stringent against the loan of these arms, and it was generally found more convenient to steal a case from a friend in time of need, the case of course soon finding its way back to its owner, who was not disposed to ask questions.

When the practice of firing at the signal—both parties at the same time—the distance was reduced to ten paces, but by consent the distance could be made greater or less. That of fifteen paces as given in the rules was, no doubt, due to the fact that the parties did not ordinarily fire together, but one at a time, which was considered a much more dangerous practice.

When firing from a standing position, unless a man was as "wide one way as another," position was of great moment. The right side was presented, face over the right shoulder, arm bent to cover the body and vitals, right hip elevated and legs one behind the other, with the belly well drawn up, and of course empty, for the fight was before breakfast. The position, especially that of the arm, was of the greatest importance, and has saved the life of many a man. The shoulder

and arm served to cover the upper part of the body, and a shot striking either was deflected from vital parts. The head was a small object to hit, and also the vitals below the elbow. The advice to Bob Acres was essentially bad, "to stand square to the front and take the ball through the body, clean." It was not desired to have the ball lodge in the body, especially a small one, hard to find and remove, and hence the large size.

The advice of Bob's second calls attention to the choice of that individual. His duties were of such vital importance that a celebrated authority used frequently to say, "It is not the sword or the pistol that kills, but the seconds." of physical courage, be a requisite quality, and experience is desirable, moral courage is still more precious. A second may be considered as the confessor of his friend, who places an implicit reliance on his advice; he, therefore, could never divulge the communications thus made to him. It was the duty of the second to weigh most maturely the nature of the case, and to advise only the same mode of proceeding which he himself would follow under similar circumstances. It was an established custom among seconds, never to allow a duel to be fought between a debtor and creditor when the former was the aggressor; and, in a quarrel arising from pecuniary affairs, the debtor must liquidate his obligations before he can be allowed to peril his creditor's life; the seconds stated in writing their objections to the duel, to protect the character of the parties; the case was different if it was the creditor who challenges the debtor.

In sword duels two seconds were sufficient, because, in case of a wound, two persons were more apt to agree to amicable arrangement than a greater number. But with pistol or sabre four seconds were preferred, as the fighting was naturally different, the rules less generally known, and therefore a greater number of persons should be present, to bear witness as to the fairness of the transaction. In England, however, two seconds were the rule with pistols; there was generally little want of knowledge as to the rules! In a sword duel it was stipulated whether the parties had the right to turn off the weapon with the left hand; if this was not understood, that act could not be allowed. As a combatant almost instinctively used his left arm or hand, it was advisable to allow this mode of parrying.

In case one cripple struck another, pistols, fired without aim, was the best rule. A combat was only stopped at the command of the seconds, but it was their imperative duty to stop it when the wound had been received. "Seconds were to insist on a simultaneous fire," and if one of the parties fired before the appointed signal, his adversary had the unquestioned right to take deliberate aim and blow his brains out. Seconds were not to allow their friends to fight with fencing-masters, unless the latter had been struck by the aggressor. With fencing-masters pistols were the only weapons to be used. It was the duty of seconds to seek first for an honorable settlement of differences; failing in that, the combat was allowed.

In many instances the combatants were placed back to back, to face about and fire at the given signal. In this country and in England the signal was usually, "Fire, one, two, three," the first command being given by a second chosen by lot, and the succeeding commands followed at regular intervals of one second; the combatant could fire at any time after the first word up to the time of giving the last word, but in no circumstance was a fire allowed before or after these commands.

There have been few duels in this country or in England since about 1840. The state of opinion has become such that "going out" is no longer considered as a proof of a man's courage, though it is considered proof positive that the party is a fool. Of course, when such a state of public opinion obtains, there is no longer much need of restrictive laws, either human or divine. It is not the "fashion," and hence duel can no longer be said to exist in civilized communities. When one man inflicts an outrageous wrong upon another, for which the law affords no adequate defence or reparation, the offender is no longer granted the doubtful courtesy of being "called out," to give the offended a doubtful chance for satisfaction; the latter assumes the right of private war in all its pristine vigor, and fills his enemy up with buckshot, or otherwise kills him at the first opportunity. Then the legal fiction of "temporary insanity" comes to the rescue of the wronged man, and shows that, to a certain extent, the right of private war yet exists, though it will not admit of its practice in accordance with the regulations of the code.

MAJOR T. B. DODSON, 9th Cavalry, on leave, visited Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this week, and after wards went to St. Paul to place his daughter at school.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. W. M. CLARE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, lately promoted from the ranks, has been visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and has gone from there to Fort Reno.

COL. ELLIOT S. OTIS, 20th Infantry, now in the East on leave, is due at Fort Leavenworth next week.

LIEUT. G. E. HUSE, 4th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Apache, Arizona, from a sojourn at Whipple Barracks during the period of the Department rifle competitions.

CAPT. W. N. TADDA, P. D. Vroom, and H. W. Lawton, U. S. A., are in San Francisco looking after remounts for the 3d and 4th Cavalry.

CAPT. H. G. CAVENAGH, 13th Infantry, under promotion, has taken command of Company B of his regiment at Fort Bayard, N. M., the late Major Basson's company.

GEN. STANLEY, who is soon to lose the special staff services of Capt. J. W. CLARE, 24th Infantry, pays in a General Order a high tribute to the marked ability of that officer.

CAPT. E. B. ATWOOD, U. S. A., has assumed charge of quartermaster matters at Santa Fe, N. M.

A GENERAL Court-martial for the trial of Capt. Charles D. Beyer, 9th Cavalry, will assemble at Fort Hill, I. T., on Thursday next.

LIEUT. O. M. SMITH, U. S. A., A. D. C. to Gen. Stanley, has left San Antonio for the North to remain about six weeks.

VIC-ADMIRAL COMMERCIAL, British Navy, visited New York early in the week, making his headquarters at the Windsor Hotel.

SERGEON E. H. GREEN, U. S. N., late of the Greeley Relief Expedition, spent a portion of this week in Baltimore, registering at Barnum's Hotel.

LIEUT. F. H. CROSBY, U. S. N., executive officer of the Bear, of the Greeley Relief Expedition, who is visiting his home at Jamestown, N. Y., was tendered a reception and banquet at the Sherman House on Tuesday evening of this week by his fellow citizens. The affair was a marked success, and Lieut. Crosby was the recipient of well deserved praise for his high professional qualities.

CAPT. E. M. HEYL, 4th Cavalry, Inspector on Gen. Hancock's staff, made an inspection early in the week of the rifle competitors of the Division of the Atlantic in camp at Creedmoor.

GEN. GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., who came East to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland last week, will make a few visits and then return to Arizona.

MAJOR T. C. SULLIVAN, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., arrived in Boston, Mass., the latter part of this week, to assume charge of the Subsistence Depot in that city.

QUARTERMASTER D. H. BRUSH, 17th Infantry, and Mrs. Brush, have rejoined at Fort Yates, Dakota, from a visit to the East.

THE *Pioneer Press* says: "Lieut. A. B. JOHNSON, of Gen. Terry's personal staff, has an infinitesimal piece of Greeley expedition seal skin—the soap producing material the sufferers were reduced to. It looks like the uppers of an old pair of gaiter shoes."

LIEUT. CALVIN D. COWLES, 23d Infantry, will leave Fort Mackinac, Mich., in a few days, for a tour on recruiting service. His place at the Fort will be taken by 2d Lieut. B. C. MORSE, 23d Infantry, whose graduating leave expires Sept. 30. We regret to learn of the recent severe bereavement Lieutenant and Mrs. Cowles have sustained in the death of their infant son.

MAJOR R. H. OFFLEY, 19th Infantry, was to leave Texas this week for Ohio, to assume command of the Recruiting Depot at Columbus Barracks, October 1.

LIEUT. COL. W. T. GENTRY, 25th Infantry, has taken command of the regiment and of the post of Fort Snelling, Col. G. L. ANDREWS being due in New York in a few days, to take over the Superintendency of the General Recruiting Service.

GEN. R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., this week, from a month's absence, and reassumed command of the post.

CAPT. J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, to be absent until the first week in October.

LIEUT. WILLINGBY WALKER, 2d Artillery, left Fauquier White Sulphur Springs early in the week on a six weeks' leave to attend to private family affairs.

COL. CHAS. SUTHERLAND, U. S. A., of General Hancock's staff, left New York this week to inspect the hospitals at the posts on the Northern Lakes.

LIEUT. W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d Infantry, lately on special duty at Cleveland, Ohio, started this week from Detroit on a month's leave.

COL. E. P. VOLLUM, U. S. A., Post Surgeon, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday on Thursday of this week, Sept. 11.

ASST. SURG. VALERY HAYARD, U. S. A., will start North very soon to go on duty at a post in the East.

SUBJ. F. L. TOWN, U. S. A., who has had a long tour of duty in Washington Territory, will shortly go to Texas to report to Gen. Stanley for a post in his Department.

LIEUT. R. D. READ, 10th Cavalry, will rejoin at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from leave, next week.

COL. GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., is expected at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this, or next, week, to take over from Major Manning the duties of Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department of the Missouri.

COLONEL SILAS CRISPIN, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., reached his fifty-sixth birthday on Tuesday last, September 8.

GENERAL W. H. BELL, U. S. A., has returned to Newport Barracks, Ky., from a month's vacation.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler attended the funeral, this week, at Geneva, N. Y., of the late Judge Foiger, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE burlesque operetta entitled "The Cinnamon Heart," presented at the Newport Casino, on Saturday evening last, was witnessed by a large audience. The leading characters were as follows: Princess Caramella, Mrs. L. A. McCarty; Little Bessyfras, Miss Bessie Hunter; Vougar, First King of the Hiss, J. P. Phetia Place; Professor Paraisus-Fingir, Arthur I. Brown; The Lover, Howard Hopkin. It was repeated on Tuesday evening of this week.

CAPTAIN D. M. KINZIE, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week from an enjoyable trip to Fort Monroe, Va.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SINCLAIR, 3d U. S. Artillery, has returned to Jackson Barracks, La., from a trip to Alabama.

SYNOPSIS G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. Army, and Passed Assistant Surgeon F. G. BEYER, U. S. N., registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

LIEUT. EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, now in the North on sick leave, will join Warner's light battery at Little Rock Barracks, at the end of September.

GENERAL H. J. HUNT, U. S. A., retired, but by no means forgotten, will celebrate his sixty-fifth birthday on Sunday next, September 14.

LIEUT. P. P. G. WOOD, 12th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week, from a brief absence.

COLONEL PENNINGTON, and Captains Cushing and Bancroft, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Trumbull, Conn., attended the review of State troops at Niantic, September 5.

THE three field officers of the 9th Infantry, Colonel J. S. MASON, Lieutenant Colonel ANDERSON and Major PARKER, are all stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

CAPTAIN E. B. ATWOOD, U. S. A., has assumed charge of quartermaster matters at Santa Fe, and General BRADLEY, has given him his regimental quartermaster, Lieutenant T. S. MUMFORD, 13th Infantry, as an assistant.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., was a visitor to New York and vicinity, this week, with headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

GENERAL W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., now visiting in the East, is eighty-four.

GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN, is expected to be present at the Army rifle competition which commences at Fort Leavenworth, October 1.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., after a most pleasant visit to the New Hampshire State Militia encampment, which terminated September 11, commenced his return journey to Camp Virginia the latter part of this week, visiting friends in New York and Brooklyn en route.

COLONEL GARRICK MALLERY, U. S. A., has recently completed for the Bureau of Ethnology his greatest work, "Pictography of the North American Indians," comprising sixteen hundred folios of manuscript, and profusely illustrated by lithography.

THE *Washington Herald* says: "Rumor has it that Commander PICKENS, U. S. N., will be married this year to a Washington young lady well known in society."

LIEUT. P. H. RAY, U. S. A., has rejoined at Washington, from his trip to Montreal.

LIEUT. CARL REICHMAN, 24th U. S. Infantry, recently promoted from the ranks, has joined his company at Fort Supply, Indian Territory.

MAJOR M. P. MILLER, 5th U. S. Artillery, late of West Point, has joined for duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and was in command of the post early in the week, until the return of Colonel Hamilton from Vermont.

GEN. ALBERT TOWNSEND describes the Secretary of the Navy "as much improved in bearing and address since he entered official life. He always was a man of forcible address with an aggressive temperament and very clear ideas and speech. Since he has been in office he has moderated in these respects, though retaining his clear-sided nature."

THE remains of Mrs. HARIAN, wife of the Hon. Jas. Harlan, formerly Secretary of the Interior, who died at Fort Monroe September 4, were taken to Washington early in the week, thence to Iowa, and buried at the old home at Mount Pleasant. Secretary of War LINCOLN, son-in-law of the deceased, accompanied the remains from Fort Monroe to Iowa, via Washington.

GEORGE S. SELFIDGE, son of Captain T. V. Selfridge, U. S. N., has passed his examination for admission to the Naval Academy, having been appointed a cadet at large by President Arthur.

THE *Baltimore Day*, referring to the reopening of the Manual Training School in that city, says: "Passed Assistant Engineer JOHN D. FORD, U. S. Navy, the instructor in drawing, physics, geometry, trigonometry and engineering, has introduced the Saturday tours of inspection to give the young gentlemen a more extensive knowledge of things than the limited facilities of the school would furnish. Mr. Ford has also given the students a military training that has brought them up to a well organized body."

LIEUT. F. C. GRIGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Camp Virginia, spent the week in Philadelphia, in attendance upon the sessions of the Electrical Exhibition.

THE *Baltimore Sun* says: "D. W. PERRY, an officer (captain) on the frigate *Richmond*, which returned from a three years' cruise last week, accuses his wife at Baltimore of being unfaithful while he was absent, during which time she gave birth to an illegitimate child, and will bring suit for divorce. The parties move in the best society, and Mrs. Perry is a member of the Light Street Presbyterian Church."

LIEUT. G. W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago on his way to Cincinnati, from Vancouver Barracks.

THE attention of Mr. John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, having been directed to a card contradicting his story of the shooting of Captain McClintock by the starving men of the Sir John Franklin expedition in order to secure his flesh for food, says it was an error on his part to say it was Captain McClintock who was killed. In the hasty interview he used that name inadvertently. Captain McClintock belonged to the rescuing party under Captain Hall, instead of to the Franklin party. The name of Miss Oracoff's lover, whom Captain Hall told him was the young officer to whose lot it fell to be shot, Mr. Caldwell could not recall, but said he could find it in a letter which Miss Oracoff afterward wrote to him and is preserved somewhere among his papers. Mr. Caldwell says that the omission of any mention of the shooting and eating of the officer in question by Captain Hall in his narrative and correspondence was to be expected.

THE San Francisco Report says: "Rear-Admiral Shufeldt, lately placed on the retired list of the United States Navy, is at the Geysers. The Admiral is a stalwart in the physical sense of the term and has no use for nor need of mud baths. A few weeks ago he arrived on this Coast on his way to the Orient. He has halted here for a purpose. It is believed that he awaits an official call from the Chinese Government. He is a man of marked ability and varied experience and would suit the Chinese as Admiral of their navy. He is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and people who pretend to know are certain that he simply awaits official summons from the Chinese Government to take charge of their navy."

GENERAL Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., of the Q. M. G. O., visited friends in New York this week.

SUBROCK A. F. Magruder, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, early in the week.

THE San Francisco Report of September 30 says: Colonel Henry M. Lasalle, ordered to inspect every station in the Division, leaves to-morrow for Fort Gaston.... Dr. C. O. Byrne, of Benicia Barracks, was in this city yesterday.... Dr. W. E. Hopkins, from Fort Grant, is stopping at the Benton, on leave of absence.... Dr. Moore, Medical Purveyor, returned yesterday from Monterey, where he has been recuperating. He is stopping at the Palace.... Lieutenant Coville F. Terrett, will remain at Fort McDermitt as Quartermaster and Commissary, instead of accompanying his company.... Lieutenant G. F. Cotton, 1st Artillery, on leave of absence in the East, will return the early part of next month.... General J. D. Bingham, Chief Quartermaster, has gone to Monterey on official business.... Captain and Mrs. Porter will leave for Fort Gaston to-morrow.... Major W. S. Worth and wife, from Fort McDermitt, Nevada, are visiting friends in this city before starting for New York, where the Major has been assigned to duty in the Recruiting Office.... Captain and Mrs. Whitney came from San Diego Thursday, and are stopping at the residence of W. G. Elliott, on Pine Street.... The wedding of Miss Ella McAllister and Stanley Dexter has been arranged for the 16th of September at Benicia.

CAPTAIN R. C. Parker, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parker, will spend the winter at Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., attended the Soldiers' Reunion at Fremont, Nebraska, last week, and made a stirring address, which was one of the features of the day.

COLONEL P. C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been visiting Norfolk, Va., in connection with the improvement of its harbor.

CHIEF ENGINEER Thom Williamson, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., this week, on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hathaway have returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to St. Paul.

LIEUT. P. M. B. Travis, 11th Infantry, will spend the greater part of the winter in the East.

CAPTAIN John Leo, 4th Cavalry, was at Fort Leavenworth this week, to appear before the Retiring Board.

AMONG those visiting Philadelphia this week were Professor John Forsyth, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Artillery; Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Artillery, and Lieut. James Allen, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

A DESPATCH of Sept. 4, from Bar Harbor, Maine, says: "There is a semi-resurrection of gaiety at Rodick's to-night. Commander Gridley of the *Jameson* came on shore to-day, and dined with Mrs. Col. Heintzelman of Washington, and this evening several of the ship's officers, including Surgeon Maskil, Lieut. Laird, Ensigns Gibbon and Maxwell, and Paymaster Chapman, came on shore, and the few belles left here have rallied and made up quite a respectable hop."

CAPTAIN E. D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry, was a guest at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, early in the week.

CHARLAIN George Robinson, U. S. A., and family were guests at the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

LIEUT. M. W. Day, 9th Cavalry, one of the competitors assembled at Fort Leavenworth, carried off the gold medal offered by the *Kansas City Times*. Lieuts. Jones and Olay secured the second and third prizes.

UNDER recent orders Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Artillery, goes to Dahlonega, Georgia, for duty at the Agricultural College there, and Lieut. J. E. Rancie, 1st Artillery, joins Major Taylor's light battery at Vancouver Barracks.

MAJOR G. B. Russell, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a trip to New Mexico and Colorado.

SURGEON O. B. Greenleaf, U. S. A., was expected in New York this week to accompany recruits to Washington Territory.

CAPTAIN J. T. McGuinness, U. S. A., retired, is visiting at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ADJUTANT J. B. Rodman, 20th Infantry, is visiting at Chicago.

CAPTAIN R. M. Taylor, 20th Infantry, will retire for age Friday next, Sept. 19, which will promote Lieut. Paul Harwood, of the regiment, to a captaincy and F. D. Sharp to a 1st lieutenantcy.

LIEUT. Lotus Niles, 2d U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from an official trip to Bismarck.

LIEUT. S. W. Grosbeck, 6th Infantry, will leave Fort Douglas, Utah, shortly on a three months' visit Eastward.

CAPTAIN P. H. Ellis, 13th Infantry, is expected in New York shortly for assignment to a tour of recruiting service.

GENERAL Charles H. Smith, Colonel 19th U. S. Infantry, attended the recent annual reunion at Eastport of the survivors of the 1st Maine Cavalry. General Smith, it may be remembered, went from Eastport in October, 1861, as Captain of Company D, 1st Maine Cavalry, rose to the rank of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, and commanded the regiment until June 24, 1864, when he was wounded in action at St. Mary's Church. At the banquet of the reunion General Smith was honored with much attention, and made an eloquent address.

Berens Major T. J. Ekersson, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Helena, he received a letter from General T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., commanding the District of Montana, saying: "In view of the termination of your duty in the District of Montana, and before your departure from Helena, I desire to testify to the faithful and efficient manner in which you have performed the duties of your office; and to add my best wishes, personally, for your future welfare."

THE Omaha Herald objects to General W. S. Harney being called "the great Indian fighter," as his reputation on that score "lacks substantial foundation," but has no objection to his being called a "great Mexican fighter." The Herald thinks, however, "his better title in connection with the red man was that which belongs in a far higher degree to George Crook, an Indian pacificator." We question whether the veteran General Harney, in his old age, bothering his head about the matter, one way or another.

THE Astor Club will dine at Pinard's, No. 6, E. 15th St., New York City, on Thursday, Sept. 18, and not Sept. 17, as heretofore stated.

SIR George Rose Sartorius, G. C. B., the senior Admiral of the Fleet in the British Army, has just completed his 94th year, having been born on August 9, 1790. He is the only surviving officer who took part in the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, and commanded the Portuguese fleet in the cause of Donna Maria, for which service he received the title of "Count of Penafraim."

THE King and Queen of Sweden gave an entertainment at Stockholm, recently, in honor of General H. G. Thomas, U. S. A., who is visiting his brother, the U. S. Minister to Sweden.

JUDGES Advocate H. B. Burnham, U. S. A., reached his sixtieth birthday on Wednesday, September 10.

LIEUTENANT Jerome Weinberg, 13th U. S. Infantry, recently promoted from Hospital Steward, U. S. A., has been visiting at St. Louis, which gives the *Republican* of that city an opportunity to give the following sketch of him:

Lieut. Weinberg was a St. Louis boy. He attended the Benton and High schools in this city, graduating from the latter in 1869 at the age of fifteen. He then secured an appointment to the West Point Military Academy, but was prevented by his family from accepting it. He then engaged in business, but having a strong predilection for a military life, soon became dissatisfied, and thinking it up, entered the Army as a private in the 3d U. S. Cavalry. While in the ranks he went through the various Indian troubles in Wyoming, was in the Ute expedition in Colorado and acted as scout in Arizona, during the Apache troubles in 1882. He was afterwards appointed clerk to Col. Irwin, medical director for the department of Arizona, and in due time recommended by the latter and Gen. Crook, commanding the department, for promotion. Later he was transferred to the department of Texas and again recommended by his superiors as deserving of promotion, and at the last general examination at Fortress Monroe passed a successful examination. Lieut. Weinberg acknowledges with gratitude his obligations to Gen. Crook, who encouraged him and assisted him to rise. His old friends and schoolmates, among whom are Henry Ewing, clerk of the Supreme Court; J. M. Glover, M. J. Cullen, Prof. Brown, of the High school and J. L. Carlisle, were glad to meet and shake by the hand a man who has accomplished, while yet young, a very difficult feat—that of climbing from the Army ranks to a commission.

Mrs. Schouler, wife of Lieut. Commander Schouler, U. S. N., sailed for Liverpool on Tuesday on the *Gallia*.

CAPT. Tully McCrea and Lieuts. J. V. White and G. W. Van Dusen, 1st U. S. Artillery, have qualified as sharpshooters in the Department of California.

GEN. M. C. Meigs and Col. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. A., visited New York this week, locating at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

REAR Admiral Earl English, Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rixey, Chief Engineer Geo. R. Johnson and Paymaster C. P. Thompson, U. S. Navy, sailed from New York for Bremen on the *Fulda* on Tuesday of this week.

LIEUT. Col. O. H. Moore, 11th Infantry, was to be at Fort Leavenworth this week to appear before the Retiring Board.

LIEUT. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from an extended leave.

LIEUT. John McA. Webster, 22d Infantry, lately arrived at Fort Lewis from Fort Lyon to enter upon the duties of regimental adjutant, has been appointed regimental quartermaster, leaving Col. Swaine to appoint another officer to the adjutancy. It will be remembered that when Gen. Stanley was promoted brigadier general, he appointed the adjutant and quartermaster of the 22d Infantry, Lieuts. Smith and Ballance his aides-de-camp.

REAR Admiral Baldwin, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin were at the Hotel Meurice, Paris, France, this week. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., and Mrs. Howard and Lieut. Josiah Chance, U. S. A., at the Hotel Binda and Lieut. J. P. Wisner, U. S. A., at the Hotel de Normandie.

SITTING Bull, Spotted Horn Bull and wife, One Bull, Long Dog, War Eagle, Crow Eagle, Princess Red Spear, Beautiful Clothes and Winona, will be on exhibition at the Eden Musée, New York, Monday next.

JUDGES Advocate General Remey has returned to Washington from his summer vacation and resumed his official duties again. Lieut. James J. D. Kelley, recently assigned to duty in his office, reported for duty on Monday.

THE Cheyenne Leader says: "Rev. Sherman S. Coolidge, stopping at the Railroad Hotel, has a romantic history. In the earlier days of Wyoming he was rescued from the Crow Indians by whom he was captured and was taken under the care of Lieut. and Mrs. Coolidge, of Fort Laramie. At first he was set to work as a servant, but the young Arapahoe determined to become a missionary to the Indian tribes of the northwest. He passed through the theological school with credit and immediately entered upon his missionary labors. He goes from here to Fort Laramie where he will pay a short visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Coolidge, and then go to the Shoshone reservation where he will again resume his labors."

ENRICH Capehart expected to leave Key West Sept. 6 if the steamer would take him, passage having been refused him previously. The marine of the *Galena's* guard left at Key West sick would be able to be sent North about Sept. 16.

COMMANDER Bartlett, who left Washington last Thursday to attend Senator Anthony's funeral, resumed his duties on Wednesday. He was before the Police Court on Thursday and testified to the value of the charts stolen from his office by the two messengers, Goodacre and Wilson, recently arrested in his office.

ASST. Engineer J. D. Sloane, U. S. N., who has been in the Naval Hospital at New York, undergoing treatment for an injured foot, caused by an anvil falling upon it while he was attached to the *Tallapoosa*, is able to be about again, although he is still quite lame.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the Office of the Adjutant General during the current week: Col. F. T. Dent, U. S. A., retired, 1,907 N. street, N. W.; 2d Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, Ebbitt House, reporting to chief signal officer for duty; Capt. J. Scott Payne, 5th Cav., National Hotel on sick leave.

THE Apache Rocket of August 29 has the following Fort Davis items:

Major Anson Mills has gone to El Paso on business.... Lieut. Dunning, 10th Infantry, Pena Colorado, made a flying trip to El Paso this week.... Lieut. Ward, 10th Cavalry, goes to Camp Rice as a Q. M.... Major F. Van Vleet, 10th Cavalry, returned Wednesday from a leave.... Lieut. O. H. Grierson will have charge of the Commissary during Major Woodward's absence on leave.... Lieut. O. H. Ward, 10th Cavalry, and Miss Mary Murphy, daughter of our esteemed townsman D. Murphy, Esq., were married Aug. 30 at the residence of the bride's parents. The happy couple left for Camp Rice, where the Lieutenant will be stationed in the future.... When General Grierson's plan for beautifying and otherwise improving the garrison are executed, we can boast of the prettiest and most conveniently arranged post in the West.... We are glad to learn Ordinance Sergeant Mulhern has been granted permission to remain at the post, pending correspondence with the Secretary of War with a view to have the order relieving revoked.

THE fact of having pawned his watch when in need of funds, at the suggestion of Sophia Petrovskaya, hanged in 1881, caused Hartmann, the nihilist, to make an error in the time of firing the match at the mine which was intended to kill the Czar, who owed his life to this accident.

WE see it stated Lieutenant Greely visited the Isle of Shoals in fulfillment of a sort of vow he made in the polar regions to thank Celia Thaxter for her *Tryst*, which he used to read to his men.

LIEUT. Phineas P. Barnard, 5th Cavalry, who was beyond the average age when he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Army, will be retired on account of age the 13th of October next. There are very few similar cases. Not more than two are likely to be retired on account of age with that rank during the next eight years. They are Lieutenants Wm. H. McMinn, 8th Infantry, who retires October 29, 1887, and James Curry, 5th Artillery, who will have reached 64 April 4, 1888. The prospects for their promotion before that time, unless Congress helps the matter along, are by no means encouraging. Lieut. Nichols, 1st Artillery, retires August 14, 1887; Lieutenant John O'Connell, 8th Infantry, January 1, 1891, and Lieutenant John Carlin, 6th Infantry, August 15, 1892. These three officers, however, will no doubt have reached the rank of Captain before having been taken from the active list.

LIEUT. O. L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., will remain East for some weeks longer, his headquarters being with his father, Col. C. L. Best, 4th Artillery, at Fort Adams, B. I.

LIEUT. W. B. Homer, 5th U. S. Artillery, an efficient officer, for some years past in charge of Quartermaster and Subsistence matters at Fort Schuyler, has gone to West Point for duty in the Department of Tactics.

THE Earl of Dufferin, at present British Ambassador at Constantinople, a gentleman for whom all Americans have the greatest respect, has been appointed Viceroy of India.

CAPTAIN G. M. Randall, 23d Infantry, who relinquishes recruiting duty in New York October 1, will join at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in November.

COMMODORE W. S. Schley, U. S. N., and General O. D. Greene, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday.

Mrs. COWSER and Mrs. Calhoun, sisters-in-law, were among the victims of a recent fire in the Stuyvesant Flats, New York, in which they reside. During the excitement caused by the fire Mrs. Calhoun was robbed of a valuable gold watch.

THE Association of Old Defenders, Baltimore, whose members took part in the battle of North Point, in the war of 1812, has disbanded, the few survivors being disabled by the infirmities of age. The Baltimore Sun, alluding to the event, says: "The constitution of the organization provided that it should be kept up so long as there were five members able and willing to continue the organization. Year after year the veterans have been dropping out of the ranks, overcome by the burden of years, until, there are not now five left who are able to attend a meeting of the association, and it has been dissolved."

The New York Society of California Pioneers celebrated "Admission Day" September 9, by an informal banquet at Glen Island, and in San Francisco the corner stone of the new hall of the Society of California Pioneers was laid under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons of California.

LIEUT. Emory H. Taunt, son-in-law of Admiral English, who is attached to the *Thetis*, will be ordered to the European station in November, when he will be accompanied abroad by his wife and children, Mrs. Earl English and Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, Mrs. Taunt's mother, and sister. If the cholera epidemic continues in Europe, however, the ladies will not go, but it is expected the danger will be over by winter.

LIEUT. J. S. Pettit, 1st U. S. Infantry, late of West Point, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth this week, on his way to join his regiment in Arizona.

The *Kansas City Times* says: "Col. J. H. Potter, 24th Infantry, now at Fort Leavenworth, as member of the Army Retiring Board, despite the forty years' service he has given to his country, is still in vigorous health, and can enjoy a twenty mile tramp after deer as well as the next man."

Secretary Lincoln returned to Washington on Tuesday, and has been busy the remainder of the week catching up with the business of the Department. Quartermaster General Holshird has returned, and has all his assistants and clerks hard at work upon his annual report. The other branches of the Department are now engaged upon the annual reports.

CLAIMS of naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision were settled by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, as follows this week: B. L. McCalla, Lieut. Com., \$57.67; Daniel McMurtrie, Surgeon, 265.50; Richard Ineh, P. A. Engineer, 417.65; Allan D. Brown, Commander, 820.75; Edward Bellows, Paymaster, 399.83; Samuel W. Very, Lieut., 502.35.

Of the forty details to college duty allowed by law, but one vacancy remains. Lieut. Charles W. Foster, 3d Art., who was detailed to the St. John's College at Annapolis, Md., made the thirty-ninth.

The charge against Capt. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cavalry, for whose trial a General Court-martial is to meet at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 9, is understood to be "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and to have been preferred by his wife, against whom he some time since instituted proceedings looking to a divorce.

The following naval officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Pay Director Edward May, Commander Philip H. Cooper, Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, Paymaster John Furey, P. A. Surgeon A. F. Magruder, Commander P. H. Cooper, Lta. O. W. Lowry, Chas. M. McCartney and Bernard Scott.

LIEUT. Col. Basil Norris, U. S. A., will be relieved from duty in Washington on October 1st next, much to the regret of his many friends in that city. He will take one month's leave, and then report to Major General John Pope, at San Francisco, as Medical Director of the Department of California and the Division of the Pacific. Captain Robert W. O'Reilly, Asst. Surgeon, will relieve Col. Norris as attending surgeon, with Capt. Philip Harvey, now at Fort Snelling, as assistant, in place of Capt. B. W. Shufeldt, who will also be relieved. It is understood to be the purpose of Surgeon General Murray to give Col. Norris jurisdiction over future transfers of medical officers on the Pacific Coast, in the Departments of Arizona, California and the Columbia. No order, however, has been issued to that effect as yet.

Sitting Bull and several other Indians, famous for the number of white scalps they have taken, are on exhibition at the Eden Museum, New York. An effort was made at the Grand Opera House in St. Paul, Sept. 3, to assassinate Sitting Bull as he was leaving the theatre. One of two unknown men drew a pistol and without raising aimed at the chief, but his companion knocked the weapon down before it could be discharged. Both men followed the Indians out but no further attempt on their lives was made.

CAPT. Bush B. Wallace, U. S. N., arrived in Washington Sept. 10 and reported for duty as Captain of the Navy Yard, Washington, on Sept. 11.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

To the Editor of the Herald:

HAVING read the different opinions expressed by Lieut. Ray and Greely before the British Association in Montreal, on the 2d inst., in relation to the open Polar Sea, permit me to give a few additional reasons in favor of Lieut. Greely's theory.

1st. In descending through a shaft or in sinking or boring an artesian well we find that the mercury rises in the thermometer one degree for about every fifty feet that we descend toward the centre of the earth. That would make a difference in temperature of about 105 degrees in one mile, and in thirteen miles the difference would be 1,365 degrees.

2d. The polar diameter of the earth is twenty-six miles shorter than the equatorial, therefore the North Pole is thirteen miles nearer to the intensely heated centre of the earth than places at the Equator. And as a difference of thirteen miles in this direction produces a difference in temperature of 1,365 degrees, it appears to be impossible to conceive how water, which is heated by convection, could freeze so near the interior fires, and on a surface of such a temperature.

3d. The volcanic fractures in the crust of the earth in these northern latitudes prove its thickness and the close proximity of its surface to the heated interior.

From what has been stated and from the "observations made at Discovery Harbor and Cape Sabine, proving that warmer water came from the north than from the south," it is almost certain that Lieut. Greely's theory of the open Polar Sea is the correct one.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH W. CREMIN, A. M.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 102, H. Q. A., Sept. 1, 1884.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated Aug. 24, 1884, directing that the following military reservations be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 3, 1884, they having become useless for military purposes: Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory; Baton Rouge Barracks, Louisiana.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 103, H. Q. A., Sept. 2, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 901 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

901. The sentence of a Court-martial involving confinement for a definite period of time shall be considered as beginning from the date of the promulgation of the sentence in orders, if the person sentenced is in custody at that time, unless the time of its commencement is otherwise expressly fixed by the sentence of the court or in the order promulgating the proceedings.

All orders promulgating the proceedings of Courts-martial must be made of the same date as the date of the action of the reviewing officer as written at the end of the proceedings in each case, and only such cases will be published in one order as bear the same date of action on the proceedings.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 104, H. Q. A., Sept. 3, 1884.

Directs that on and after October 1, 1884, the whole number of enlisted men of all grades and descriptions allowed for clerical duty at division, department, and district headquarters, the superintendents of the recruiting service, and at the Military Academy, West Point, New York, will be as follows: 13 sergeants, 18 corporals, 102 privates, and 16 topographical assistants, and that in addition to the above number for clerks, commanding generals of divisions and departments, the commanding officer, District of New Mexico, and the superintendents of the recruiting service may, if it be necessary, detail enlisted men from troops under their command as messengers, not to exceed five for each division and department headquarters, three for the District of New Mexico, and two for each superintendent of the recruiting service; but at no headquarters of a division and department shall there be more than five enlisted messengers.

The following distribution of General Service clerks is announced, viz:

Headquarters.	Grades.				Total number.	Number allowed commutation of rations at \$1 per day.	Number allowed commutation of rations at 75 cts. per day.	Rate of commutation of quarters per month for all.	Rate of commutation of fuel per month for all.	Extra-duty pay per day for all.
	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Topographical assistants.						
Div. of Atlantic and	1	2	13	16	1	15	\$21 00	\$3 00	\$0 50	\$0 50
Dept. of East.....	1	2	10	13	1	14	24 00	9 00	0 00	50
Div. of Missouri.....	1	2	10	13	1	14	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Div. of Missouri.....	1	2	10	13	1	14	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Dept. of Dakota.....	1	2	9	12	1	14	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Dept. of Dakota.....	1	2	9	12	1	14	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Dept. of Texas.....	1	2	8	11	1	13	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Dist. of New Mexico..	1	2	8	11	1	13	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Dist. of Montana.....	1	2	8	11	1	13	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Div. of Pacific and	1	2	11	14	1	15	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Dept. of California..	1	2	8	11	1	13	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Dept. of California..	1	2	8	11	1	13	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Dept. of Arizona.....	1	2	8	11	1	13	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Military Academy,	1	2	3	4	1	4	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
West Point, N. Y.....	1	2	3	4	1	4	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
General Rec. Service,	1	2	3	4	1	4	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
New York City.....	1	2	3	4	1	4	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
Mounted Rec. Service,	1	2	3	4	1	4	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
St. Louis, Mo.	1	2	3	4	1	4	21 00	9 00	0 00	50
	13	18	102	16	149	5	144			

The allowance for messengers is the same as before, except that the extra duty pay is 35 instead of 20 cents.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 105, H. Q. A., Sept. 6, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following instructions are published for the information of all concerned, and the necessary corrections will be made in G. O. 69, of 1880, from this office (pages 30 and 38), to conform thereto:

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company having, on Jan. 1, 1884, opened a new line of railroad between St. Louis and Pacific, Missouri, which has since that date been used exclusively by that company in transporting U. S. troops and military supplies instead of the land-grant railroad between the points named which is owned and operated by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and which had been used by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company prior to Jan. 1, 1884, therefore, in pursuance of an opinion of the Attorney General, dated Aug. 22, 1884, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway between St. Louis and Pacific, Missouri, will be treated as a non-land-grant railroad, and no deduction for land-grant will be made in settlement of accounts of that railway company for transportation services performed on and after Jan. 1, 1884, between St. Louis and Pacific, Missouri. The Missouri Pacific Railway between those points will be continued to be treated as a land-grant railroad.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 106, H. Q. A., Aug. 8, 1884.

The safety-notch of the Springfield rifle now issued to troops having been introduced since the adoption of the present system of infantry tactics, all paragraphs of Upton's Infantry Tactics affected thereby are modified to conform to the general rule, laid down in G. O. 49, of 1881, from this office, that the piece is habitually carried at the safety-notch.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt. Gen.

CIRCULAR 8, H. Q. A., Sept. 10, 1884.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of August, 1884, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

TERMINATION OF MOUNTED PAY ON TRANSFER.

A Lieutenant of cavalry transferred to the artillery with a Lieutenant belonging to a battery not mounted, to take effect as of a date prior to the date of the order of transfer, is not entitled to mounted pay beyond the date the transfer is made to take effect except upon the certificate of his department commander that he was, after that date, on duty requiring him to be mounted. [Letter, Aug. 1, 84.]

POSITION OF STAFF OFFICERS ON STREET PARADES.

Street parades are not prescribed in Tactics or Regulations, and no rules are laid down for them. They are, however, established by custom. On account of the width of the ordinary streets, the position for the staff prescribed in par. 363, page 164, Infantry Tactics, is impossible; and as the occasion is a ceremonial one, the position prescribed in par. 456 is inapplicable. The staff should therefore march as in review (par. 816, page 865). [Letter, Aug. 2, 84.]

STACKING ARMS.

If the commanding officer desires the bayonet to be used, he should give the command "Stack arms" when the bayonets are fixed; but if he desires to use the stacking swivel, he should give the command when the bayonets are unknocked. The stacking swivel should, however, be habitually used. [Letter, Aug. 2, 84.]

ARMS CARRIED BY A FIRST SERGEANT OF CAVALRY.

The first sergeant of a troop of cavalry (armed with the carbine and serving as infantry) should carry a carbine. [Letter, Aug. 2, 84.]

MILEAGE.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that where an order directing travel specified that transportation was to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, the order could not be subsequently amended so as to give mileage, and the Secretary of War has more than once decided that he has no jurisdiction to overrule or set aside the decision of the Comptroller. [Letter, Aug. 5, 84.]

EXPENDITURE OF NON-RELOADING CARTRIDGES.

General Orders, No. 18, current series, from this office, authorizing the expenditure of non-reloading rifle and carbine ball-cartridges is not retroactive. [Letter, Aug. 7, 84.]

"FIGURE OF MERIT" IN TARGET PRACTICE.

A man who is discharged from the service because he enlisted under false pretences will not be counted in computing the figure of merit in target practice of the company from which he was discharged. [Letter, Aug. 12, 84.]

CANVAS CLOTHING.

None of the canvas clothing is to be charged to the enlisted men, and consequently if charged the men should be credited on their clothing accounts with the money value of the same. General Orders, No. 32, current series, from this office, is quite plain. It provides for the issue of this kind of clothing to each enlisted man who may be required to work on extra, daily, or fatigue duty. It may be supposed that non-commissioned officers are to be with the other enlisted men and exposed to all sorts of weather and dirt, and should, under the discretion of the post commander, be permitted to draw and wear the canvas clothing. [Indorsement, Aug. 16, 84.]

AWARD OF MEDALS AT RIFLE CONTESTS.

At annual rifle contests the department medal will be awarded that competitor who wins the highest place on the department team, as now constituted under the provisions of paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 12, current series, from this office. Division medals will be awarded those winning places upon the division teams in the manner prescribed by that order. [Letter, Aug. 21, 84.]

POST BAKERS.

The payment to post bakers of an additional fifteen cents per diem, to make the rates correspond with those now allowed to men employed on extra duty, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department, as published in General Orders, No. 65, current series, from this office, is deemed a proper charge against the post fund. [Letter, Aug. 21, 84.]

IMPORTATION OF BOOKS.

In the matter of the importation of books, an officer of the Army stands in the same position as any other citizen of the United States, his commission as an officer of the Army giving him no special privilege therein under the law. [Letter, Treas. Dept., Aug. 22, 84.]

OFFICERS ORDERED TO DUTY WHILE ON LEAVE.

An officer who, while on leave of absence, receives an order to perform duty to commence at a future date, specified in the order, is not, under the operation of paragraph 2425 of the Regulations, to be regarded as on a status of duty until the date he may be required to start to obey the order. [Decision Lieut. Gen., Aug. 23, 84.]

EXTRA DUTY PAY.

The provisions of the act of Congress of July 3, 1884, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1884-5, allowing thirty-five cents per day extra duty pay to teamsters, laborers, etc., applies to all extra labor which comes under section 1267, Revised Statutes. [Letter, Aug. 26, 84.]

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Actg. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF THE PLATE, Sept. 2, 1884.

Directs that whenever a soldier at any post in the Dept is sentenced by Court-martial to undergo confinement his post commander will see that he is properly supplied with the clothing, blankets, etc., necessary for his comfort. Any additions made to the supply will be noted on the guard book and the prisoner held strictly accountable for every article.

CIRCULAR 24, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 3, 1884.

Publishes tables, giving the figures of merit of the several posts, regiments, companies and troops of the Department, July 31, 1884: 6th Cav., 19.93; 9th Cav., 23.59; 10th Inf., 24.83; 15th Inf., 32.03; 20th Inf., 50.00; 22d Inf., 56.73; 24th Inf., 67.83; School of Application, 34.16. Fort Supply heads the list of posts.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

During the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. T. M. Vincent, Adjutant General of the Dept., his duties will be performed by Capt. J. G. Ballance, announced as Actg. Adjt. Gen. (S. O. 114, Sept. 3, D. Texas.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. D. Whipple, Asst. Adj. Gen., will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on business connected with the rifle competition, now in progress at that point (S. O. 50, Sept. 11, Div. Atlantic.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

During the absence of the Q. M. Gen., Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will take charge of the office of the Q. M. Gen., and perform his duties (S. O., Sept. 16, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Missouri, is announced as Chief and Disbursing Q. M. of the District and Post Q.

M. at Santa Fe, relieving 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., 13th Inf., of those duties (S. O. 9, Sept. 1, D. N. M.).
Commissary Sergt. Hippolyte Gustowski, now at North Attleborough, Mass., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to relieve Commissary Sergt. Chas. Winckel, who will proceed to Fort Elliott, Texas, and report to relieve Commissary Sergt. Gustavus Grotjohann, who will proceed to Little Rock Barracks, Ark., and report for duty. Commissary Sergt. George A. Spangenberg, now at Fort Marcy, N. M., will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and report to relieve Commissary Sergt. Thomas Stanley, who will proceed to Fort Marcy, N. M., and report for duty. S. O. 193, Aug. 18, relating to Commissary Sergt. William Wilson, is revoked, and he will, on the expiration of his furlough, Sept. 19, report at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.).

Major Thomas Wilson, C. S., at the expiration of his present leave of absence, will resume the duty of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Dept. of Texas, relieving Captain Samuel T. Cushing, C. S., who will continue on duty as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at San Antonio (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.).

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., will proceed to Fort Wingate and Craig, N. M., on public business (S. O. 73, Sept. 1, D. N. M.).

Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith, Asst. Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, is appointed inspector on quartermaster's stores at Clothing Depot, St. Louis, for which Capt. Wm. P. Martin, military storekeeper, is responsible (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Wm. Arthur Paymr., will pay the troops at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, and at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 181, Sept. 8, D. East.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Ewing, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., as Post Surgeon (S. O. 177, Sept. 6, Dept. Mo.).

Major Chas. R. Greenleaf, Surg., will report in person to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of the Columbia (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

Asst. Surg. W. W. B. Fisher will take station at Fort Apache, relieving Asst. Surg. P. R. Egan, who will report at Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surg. A. P. Fick, who will report at Fort H. Q. for further instructions (S. O. 53, Sept. 2, D. Arizona.).

The transfer of Surg. W. D. Wolverton from Camp Virginia to Washington Barracks, and of Asst. Surg. T. E. Wilcox from Washington Barracks to Camp Virginia, is authorized, provided the Government is put to no expense thereby (S. O. 183, Sept. 10, D. East.).

Major B. J. D. Irwin, Surg., Medical Director, is attached to Troop H, 3d Cav., for target practice (S. O. 81, Sept. 1, D. Arizona.).

1st Lieut. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 176, Sept. 1, Dept. Mo.).

Leave of absence for twenty-five days is granted Major F. L. Town, Surg., Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 127, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., recently appointed, will report by letter to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, for assignment to duty (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Randall, D. T., for duty (S. O. 93, Sept. 5, D. D.).

Upon the arrival at Fort Randall, D. T., of 1st Lieut. Wm. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg., A. A. Surg. James B. Ferguson will be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Fort Bennett, D. T., for duty. Upon the arrival at Fort Bennett, D. T., of A. A. Surg. Ferguson, 1st Lieut. C. N. B. Macaulay, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., for duty. Upon his arrival at Fort Sisseton, D. T., A. A. Surg. O. W. Archibald will be relieved from temporary duty at that post, and will return to his station at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 99, Sept. 6, D. D.).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect upon his re-enlistment, is granted Hospital Steward Paul Winkler, Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 129, Aug. 27, D. Columbia.).

Hospital Steward Harry Hanson was discharged by expiration of Service at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 31, 1884.

Hospital Steward Wm. Esser was discharged at Fort McDowell, A. T., Aug. 20, and was re-enlisted Aug. 21.

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from Chicago to Fort Verde, A. T., to Hospital Steward Charles Hemington, on furlough (S. O. 107, Sept. 6, Div. Missouri.).

Hospital Steward Charles F. Materne will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Cal., and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

Hospital Steward Joseph Anderson is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty (S. O. 178, Sept. 8, Dept. Mo.).

THE LINE.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Capt. W. C. Rawlins will return from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 128, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.).
Col. John P. Hatch is appointed special inspector at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., on clothing for which 1st Lieut. D. C. Pearson, R. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 127, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.).

Leave of absence for five days, with permission to leave the limits of the Dept., is granted Capt. Randolph Norwood, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 127, Aug. 25, D. Columbia.).
There being no quarters available at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., the Q. M. Dept. will hire quarters from Aug. 27 for 2d Lieut. H. T. Allen, member of the Dept. of Columbia rifle team of 1884 (S. O. 86, Aug. 28, Div. P.).

Capt. Samuel T. Hamilton, now in Chicago, will rejoin his troop in the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 108, Sept. 9, Div. M.).

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

2d Lieut. H. C. Benson is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 80, Aug. 29, D. Ariz.).

Major J. K. Mizner is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, to date Sept. 15 (S. O. 81, Sept. 1, D. Ariz.).

Capt. E. M. Heyl, A. I. G., will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., and inspect the detachment at that point engaged in rifle competitions (S. O. 179, Sept. 5, D. East.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

The telegraphic instructions of Aug. 31, 1884, ordering 1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas to report at Dept. Hdqrs., are confirmed (S. O. 77, Sept. 4, D. Platte.).

Sergt. John M. Lowe, Troop A, is transferred (as private) to the General Service detachment of clerks at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 76, Sept. 3, D. Platte.).

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Adna B. Chaffee (S. O. 176, Sept. 1, Dept. M.).

Fifty recruits will be forwarded to the 6th Cav. (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.).

Privates Chas. Eaton, Troop B, and James Adams, Troop F, have been appointed corporals.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

In view of the expenses that will be incurred in transporting the private horse of 2d Lieut. W. F. Flynn from Fort Clark to Marfa, Tex., in connection with his duties with the expedition organized by S. O. 109, the O. O. Fort Davis, Tex., will provide Lieut. Flynn, on his arrival at that post, with one saddle horse, from those in use by the 10th Cav. (S. O. 114, Sept. 3, D. Tex.).

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation from San Antonio to Fort Davis, Tex., for 2d Lieut. W. F. Flynn, on duty connected with the expedition organized by S. O. 109 (S. O. 115, Sept. 4, D. Tex.).

A furlough for three months is granted to 1st Sergt. Charles W. Farber, Troop H (S. O. 113, Sept. 1, D. Tex.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Capt. Patrick Cassack and 2d Lieut. P. P. Powell will report to the J. A. of the O. C.-M. at Fort Sill, I. T., as witnesses (S. O. 178, Sept. 8, Dept. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom is appointed J. A. of the G. O. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., vice 2d Lieut. S. D. Freeman, relieved (S. O. 114, Sept. 3, D. Tex.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

1st Lieut. John V. White, having completed his duties in connection with the contest for a place on the Dept. team, will return to Alcatraz Island, Cal., Sept. 1 (S. O. 109, Aug. 30, D. Cal.).

So much of par. 1, S. O. 199, Aug. 25, as relates to 2d Lieut. William C. Rafferty and Samuel Rodman, Jr., is revoked, and the following transfers are announced: 2d Lieut. James E. Runcie, from Bat. M to Light Bat. E, vice 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., from Light Bat. E to Bat. M. Lieut. Runcie will report for duty with the light battery Oct. 1, 1884, when Lieut. Rodman will proceed to join his battery (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

By direction of the President, 2d Lieut. William C. Rafferty is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Clement L. Best, Jr., is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.).

The following have qualified as sharpshooters in the Dept. of California: Bat. A—1st Lieut. John V. White and 2d Lieut. G. W. Van Dusen. Bat. B—Corpl. Edward B. Turner. Bat. C—Capt. Tully McGraw, Sergts. James G. Moore and Patrick J. Connell, Privates Maurice Ahearn, Erasmus Matteson, and John McKnight. Bat. H—Corpl. Henry Blum and Private Guy E. Robinson. Bat. M—1st Sergt. Francis Bracken.

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George F. E. Harrison (S. O. 176, Sept. 1, Dept. M.).

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. F. C. Grangan, Camp Virginia, Va. (S. O. 180, Sept. 6, D. East.).

Capt. H. G. Llobfield will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on public business, returning to Creedmoor, N. Y., upon its completion (S. O. 49, Sept. 6, Div. A.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. J. G. Ramsey, Camp Virginia, Va. (S. O. 184, Sept. 11, D. East.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

The C. O. Jackson Barracks, La., will direct a 3d Artillery officer of his command to proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and report for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 181, Sept. 8, D. East.).

1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clement L. Best.

So much of S. O. 190, Aug. 14, as relates to 2d Lieut. Howard A. Springett and Frederick B. Strong is revoked, and the following transfers are announced: 2d Lieut. Henry A. Schroeder, from Bat. C to Light Bat. B, vice 2d Lieut. Howard A. Springett, from Light Bat. B to Bat. C. Lieut. Schroeder will join the light battery Oct. 1, when Lieut. Springett will join Bat. C (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Frederick B. Strong is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., and will report for duty accordingly, relieving 2d Lieut. Henry A. Schroeder, who, on being relieved, will proceed to join his battery (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.).

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Monroe, Va., of which Major L. L. Livingston, 4th Artillery, was President, was tried: 1st Lieut. Wm. Everett, 4th Artillery. Charge 1. "Absence from duty." The specification reciting that having been detailed as battery officer for one week terminating Sunday, July 27, 1884, he repeatedly failed and neglected to perform said duty properly, by absenting himself without leave, from attendance upon tattoo roll-call on the 24th, from reveille and retreat roll-call on the 25th, and from reveille roll-call on the 27th day of July, 1884, not having been prevented by sickness or other necessity, and well knowing that it was his duty to attend said roll-calls. Charge 2. Neglect of duty. The specification reciting that being on duty as battery officer as before mentioned he did fail to submit written explanations required by standing orders of the United States Artillery School, and of Battery I, 4th Artillery, for his absence from tattoo roll-call upon the 24th, and from reveille and retreat roll-calls on the 25th days of July, 1884. Plea, Not guilty. Finding, Guilty, with the exception of the words "tattoo roll-call on the 24th from reveille, and" in the specification to Charge 1st. Sentence. "To be reprimanded in orders." The reviewing officer, Major-General Hancock, says: "The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. William Everett, 4th Artillery, are approved. The judgment of the court, as thus announced, is deemed to convey a sufficient rebuke of the neglect of duty of which Lieut. Everett has been duly convicted." (G. O. M. O. 174, D. East, Sept. 6, 1884.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

2d Lieut. S. E. Allen will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on public business, returning to Creedmoor, N. Y., upon its completion (S. O. 49, Sept. 6, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. William B. Homer will report in person to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, for duty in the Department of Tactics (S. O., Sept. 8, H. Q. A.).
2d Lieut. S. E. Allen will proceed to Governor's Island on public business connected with rifle competitions returning to Creedmoor, N. Y., upon its completion (S. O. 51, Sept. 12, Div. A.).

The members of Light Bat. F, stationed at Fort Hamilton, gave an entertainment at that post this week for the benefit of the family of the late Trumpeter William Diebold. Diebold was a trumpeter in the State camp at Peekskill while the batteries were under canvas. Soon after his return to Fort Hamilton he was taken sick and died.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

2d Lieut. S. L. Faison is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Huachuca, to date Aug. 31 (S. O. 80, Aug. 29, D. Ariz.).

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect about Sept. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell (S. O. 81, Sept. 1, D. Ariz.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

2d Lieut. Abner Pickering will return from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 128, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.).

There being no quarters available at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., the Q. M. Dept. will hire quarters from Aug. 27 for Capt. A. S. Daggett, member of the Dept. of Columbia rifle team of 1884 (S. O. 86, Aug. 28, Div. P.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. John R. Brooke (S. O. 95, Aug. 29, D. Dak.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Sergt. Patrick McCarthy, Co. H, will report to the C. O. Fort Omaha, Neb., for treatment by the medical officer of that post (S. O. 77, Sept. 4, D. Platte.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. S. W. Grosbeck, Adj. T. (S. O. 77, Sept. 4, D. Platte.).

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Capt. Thomas Wilhelm will return to Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 101, Aug. 27, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. R. F. Ames will continue on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., as assistant to Capt. J. W. Dillman, back, 1st Art., the executive officer of the rifle range, during the Division practice and contest (S. O. 103, Aug. 30, D. Cal.).
Sergt. H. A. Brede, Co. H, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, to take effect on return of his company commander (Capt. Lee), is granted 2d Lieut. A. S. McNitt (S. O. 77, Sept. 4, D. Platte.).
Fifty recruits will be forwarded to the Dept. of Platte for assignment to the 9th Inf. (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

The leave of absence of seven days granted 1st Lieut. James R. Cranston, R. Q. M., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 177, Sept. 6, Dept. M.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, Fort Buford, D. T., take effect upon his arrival at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 98, Sept. 5, D. D.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., will report to the Post Quartermaster Santa Fe as his assistant (S. O. 73, Sept. 1, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. W. W. Tyler will proceed from Fort Selden to Fort Craig, N. M., and report for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 74, Sept. 4, D. N. M.).

Capt. William Anman, having completed the duties assigned him in connection with the rifle contests at Fort Leavenworth, will join his station, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 178, Sept. 8, Dept. M.).

Principal Musician Christian Barthelme, Band 13th Inf., is transferred as a private to the Band 6th Cav., and will be sent to Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O., Sept. 5, H. Q. A.).

Colonel Bradley, in a Regimental Order dated Aug. 27, 1884, announces the death of Capt. G. M. Bacon, of the regiment, Aug. 16, and says: "Capt. Bacon has been identified with the regiment since 1869, and has made an enviable record as a faithful and gallant officer and a generous and steadfast friend. His war service was most active and honorable for a young man. He performed the responsible duties of Adjutant General of Volunteers from 1861 to '68 with the rank of Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, winning brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct at Antietam and Resaca. Appointed to the Regular Army in 1867, he was Regimental Adjutant of the 17th Infantry from 1867 to '69, Regimental Quartermaster of the 13th Infantry from 1871 to '73, and Captain from 1873. In all positions he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors, and for the good of the Service. In token of respect for the memory of the deceased, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

There being no quarters available at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., the Q. M. Dept. will hire quarters from Aug. 27 for 2d Lieut. F. F. Eastman, member of the Dept. of Columbia rifle team of 1884 (S. O. 86, Aug. 28, Div. P.).

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Alfred Seadorf, Co. B, Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 126, Aug. 23, D. Columbia.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect Oct. 15, 1884, is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke (S. O., Sept. 10, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Will T. May, Fort Buford, D. T., is relieved from further duty in connection with the Department of Dakota rifle competition at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to his proper station. (S. O. 98, Sept. 5, D. D.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. John M. Cunningham, Fort Clark, Tex., is extended one month (S. O. 146, Sept. 6, Div. M.).

Major R. H. Offley is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., on or about Sept. 15 (S. O. 115, Sept. 4, D. Tex.).

The C. O. Fort Davis will order Sergt. Charles Saunders, Co. F, to report at Camp Rice, Tex., for temporary duty in the Sub. Dept. at that camp (S. O. 118, Sept. 1, D. Tex.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

The leave of absence granted Col. Elwell S. Otis, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is extended ten days (S. O. 105, Sept. 4, Div. M.).

The leave of absence of seven days granted Capt. W. R. Maize is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 177, Sept. 6, Div. M.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

Private Frank Evans, Co. F, died Sept. 6 at Fort Leavenworth. He was on duty at the camp of competitors as one of the markers.

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Lazelle, Inspector, will proceed to Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers thereat (S. O. 102, Aug. 29, D. Cal.).

Leave of absence for ten days, to commence on or about Sept. 25, is granted 2d Lieut. Lea Febiger, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 184, Sept. 11, D. East.).

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells, to take effect on or about Oct. 10, 1884 (S. O. 178, Sept. 8, Div. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Brereton, to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 178, Sept. 8, Div. M.).

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Ex-Cadet Charles H. Martin, of the late 3d Class, is, upon the recommendation of the Academic Board, reappointed a cadet of the Military Academy, and he will join the present 3d Class without delay (S. O., Sept. 6, H. Q. A.).

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Mojave, A. T., Sept. 9. Detail: Major G. E. Glenn, Paym.; Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. F. E. Pierce and 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, R. Q. M. 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. N. P. Phister, 1st Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O. 81, Sept. 1, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., Sept. 12. Detail: Major W. H. Penrose and Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. A. De Loffre, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. H. Hurst, 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, and 2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O. 183, Sept. 9, D. East.).

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Sept. 12. Detail: Major Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. William G. Spencer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts and O. E. Wood, 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway and John W. Ruckman, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adj. 5th Art., Judge Advocate (S. O. 183, Sept. 10, D. East.).

At Fort Mackinac, Mich., Sept. 17. Detail: Capt. George K. Brady, Greenleaf A. Goodale, and Louis B. Stillé, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. H. Corbuser, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, 23d Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O. 183, Sept. 10, D. East.).

At Fort Preble, Me., Sept. 17. Detail: Major W. M. Graham, Capt. George G. Greenough, 1st Lieut. A. S. Gummis and Clarence Deems, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. John L. Phillips, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, 4th Art., Judge Advocate (S. O. 183, Sept. 10, D. East.).

At Fort Stockton, Tex., Sept. 15. Detail: Major Horace Jewett and Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.; Capt. P. L. Lee, 10th Cav.; Capt. W. R. Hall, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Beck and 2d Lieut. B. D. Freeman, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. P. E. Trippé, 10th Cav., Judge Advocate (S. O. 116, Sept. 5, D. Tex.).

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers will meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 29, to report upon a shell extractor submitted, and report in what respect, if any, it is better than that issued by the Ord. Dept., or other shell extractors in use. Detail: Capt. John W. Dillenback and 1st Lieut. John V. White, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf. (S. O. 101, Aug. 27, D. Cal.).

The Board of Officers on purchase of cavalry horses is dissolved (S. O. 108, Sept. 9, Div. M.).

Figure of Merit.—Field officers who have practiced during the target year may be considered in calculating the figures of merit of the organizations to which they belong. (Letter A. G. O., Sept. 8, 1884.)

Division and Department Medals.—Upon the question as to the method to be pursued in determining the winner of the Department gold medal, the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army decides the questions raised therein as follows: At annual rifle contests the Department medal will be awarded that competitor who wins the highest place on the Department team, as now constituted under the provisions of par. 4, G. O. 12, c. s., from this office. Division medals will be awarded those winning places upon the Division teams in the manner prescribed by that order. (Letter A. G. O., Aug. 21.)

Extra Duty Pay.—The Secretary of War decides that G. O. 60, A. G. O., of 1884, was promulgated to correct a habit of asking out available funds by paying extra duty pay at rates less than those authorized by law. No objection is seen to paying extra duty pay for work done on Sunday, if the work is of a character for which extra duty pay should be paid, although, on account of the day, so much work may not be done as on other days. (Endorsement A. G. O., Sept. 9, 1884.)

Flour and Bread to Hospitals.—Gen. Pope has directed that until the War Department decides otherwise the following will govern as to manner and extent flour shall be required by and issued to hospitals.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., July 26, 1884.
The authority quoted in Circular No. 12, of 1883, from these

headquarters, gives the post surgeon "option to draw the full flour ration or bread, baked in the post bakery." This option is presumed to be given to the post surgeon in order that he may be able to exercise his discretion in regulating the diet of the sick in hospital according to their necessities and in conformity with established hygienic rules.

There seems to be no condition specified as to the period for which this option may hold good, but as issues are made ordinarily for but a few days at a time (A. R. 2164), it may be inferred that this privilege of drawing either flour or bread is applicable to any and all issues to the hospital; or, in other words, that upon any approved ration return—whether for 5, 10, 20 or 30 days—the post surgeon has the "option" of drawing either flour or bread, as may in his judgment appear for the best interests of the service.

A liberal construction of the authority stated would even give a post surgeon the privilege of drawing part of the rations in bread and the remainder in flour. Such an interpretation would certainly be just to all concerned, for the saving on that part of the flour baked in the post bakery would still go to the post fund, while the saving on the remainder—which is not baked in the post bakery—would go to the hospital fund, where it properly belongs.

As the question is one which may affect the service generally, I would recommend that it be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for authoritative decision.

W. A. ELDERKIN, Chief C. S., Dept. Columbia.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Dakota.—A new roster of Troops dated Aug. 25, has been received. It contains an interesting resumé of the various scout, expeditions, etc., which have occurred in the Department since April last. The last on the list is the following:

"August 25, 1884.—The commanding officer Camp Poplar River, M. T., was notified by Mr. S. E. Snyder, Indian agent, that forty-one Indians (some of them armed) came into the agency corral at Poplar Creek Agency and commenced to carry off beef, etc.; that they were insubordinate and refused to surrender their arms; that his police were insufficient for the emergency, and requested the commanding officer Camp Poplar River to furnish sufficient men to disarm the Indians and restore order. 1st Lieutenant W. O. Cory, 15th Infantry, with twenty enlisted men of the 15th Infantry, proceeded to Indian agency with orders from commanding officer Camp Poplar River to act as guard and prevent depredations, but to avoid a conflict if possible. The Indians soon quietly dispersed to their camp, and later ten of the disaffected ones gave up their arms to the post commander."

In Special Orders of September 3d General Terry directs the commanding officer Fort Buford to send an officer to Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct a detachment of troops for the 11th and 17th Infantry to Mandan and Fort Buford, D. T., and the commanding officer Fort Yates, D. T., to send an officer with transportation to Mandan, D. T. (to reach that place by September 14th), to meet a detachment of forty recruits and cauals for the 17th Infantry at Fort Yates.

Gen. Terry received information this week from the commanding officer at Fort Custer that on the night of Sept. 6 a party of Piegan Indians stampeded and ran off about 100 head of horses belonging to the Crow Indians, who were encamped near McNeill's ranch. About 18 miles from the fort the Crows had a running fight with the Piegans, and report one Piegan killed, but they failed to discover the stock. Kaiser, the Crow interpreter, who brought the news to Fort Custer, stated that the Piegans were believed to be going north to their reservation, and he was certain they would pass near Fort McGinnis. They had such a start that it was considered impossible for a party from Fort Custer to overtake the thieves, and a telegram was accordingly sent to Fort McGinnis, informing them of the raid and stating where and when the Piegans might be expected. Gen. Terry also ordered the officer in command at Fort McGinnis to despatch a party to intercept the Indians. A detachment from Fort McGinnis, consisting of 16 men of the 1st Cavalry, under command of Lieut. McDonald, was at once sent in pursuit of the Piegans, with instructions to capture the thieves and recover the stolen stock.

Department of the East.—A correspondent at Camp Virginia writes: "Nothing new here. Everybody in good health. Colonel Langdon has gone to New Hampshire to show the militia how to do it, and Captain Graves has gone to St. Louis on a two months' leave. Monotony, even in our pleasures, reigns supreme."

The *Wilmington News* contains an interesting account of Fort Delaware, a post of some importance during the War, but not garrisoned by troops for several years past. It says: "A large number of wooden gun carriages, from which the heavy guns have been removed, lie rotting in the casemates. Most of the guns are now mounted on iron carriages and are in good serviceable condition. The island within the banks includes about ninety acres and three families live upon it, outside of the fort. They all keep cows and have gardens and corn patches. Most of the outside buildings, except the three houses occupied, are rapidly going to decay. The old chapel is now used for the storage of hay. The barracks occupied by the rebel prisoners at the north end of the island during the War have all disappeared and their former site is occupied by pasture land and corn fields. The old rebel hospital on the west side still remains, but it is in a very dilapidated condition. Ordnance Sergeant Maxwell's home, outside and nearest the fort, is surrounded by a magnificent grapey. The population of the island included in the six families is about twenty. Patrick McHugh, who lives in the north building inside the fort has been there for thirty-six years, while Patrick Gunning has lived there for thirty-three years."

In special orders of Sept. 8 Gen. Hancock authorizes the commanding officer at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to move the garrison at that post temporarily into camp in the vicinity of Atlanta, Ga.

Division of the Pacific.—Some interesting experiments have recently been made at the Presidio by Colonel J. C. Kelton and Mr. Quinn, formerly of the Fourth Artillery, in exploding shells with dynamite. The gun used was a condemned cast iron piece, carrying a three-inch projectile, and the shells were loaded with seven ounces of dynamite. Three trials were made, and the experiments were satisfactory.

The *Alta*, of Aug. 31, says: Last Friday morning was a lovely one at the Presidio. Lieuts. Harris and Bailey were out with the Light Battery, Capt. MacAdams and Lt. Robinson with Troop K, and Lieut. McClernand with Troop A, 2d Cavalry, the former being armed with the carbine and the latter with sabre and pistol; and the rattle of small arms, the roar of artillery, and the rapid movements across the plateau, combined to make an attractive spectacle, which had a number of interested spectators. The cavalry horses are not yet steady under the noise of firearms, and would be of little service in skirmishing. Even among the experienced battery teams there are some horses which always jump at the report of a gun. The two principal fragments—body and chase—of the 3-inch rifle burst by the dynamite

shell last Thursday, may be seen near the steps of the hospital, in rear of Gen. Kelton's office. They have been photographed by Lieut. Harris. The fragments of the shell were not found. Capt. Edward Field, 4th Artillery, of Fort Adams, R. I., is here and looking well.

Department of the Missouri.—Oklahoma Payne and seven of his followers were brought to Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 8, and turned over to the United States Marshal, who served writs on Payne for introducing and selling whiskey in the Indian country. Payne was released on \$1,000 bail, and will await trial. The rest of the party were discharged. The United States Court at Fort Smith and the United States Court at Wichita, Kan., both claim jurisdiction over that portion of the Territory occupied by the Oklahoma "boomers." Payne's trial on these whiskey charges will doubtless settle the question of jurisdiction.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1884.

(Continued from Journal of Sept. 6, p. 103.)

Army Contest.—Commences at Fort Leavenworth Oct. 1, under the conduct of Col. J. C. Kelton, A. A. G.

Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East.—The preliminary practice at Creedmoor closed Sept. 7. The Department gold medal awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score on the five days preliminary practice was won by Private James Cranley, Bat. E, 4th Artillery, (Fort Adams, R. I.), on a total of 437 points out of a possible 525. The next four in order were Corporal Driscoll, 23d Infantry, 427; Sergeant Harrell, 23d Infantry, 423; 1st Sergeant Mason, 23d Infantry, 423; and Private Yates, 4th Artillery, 420.

The prize for the Division Skirmishers contest—silver medal, was won on September 8, by Lieutenant H. R. Anderson, 4th Artillery, with a score of 89 out of a possible 100. He made 12 bulls eyes, 7 centres, 2 inners, and no outers. Had one penalty for 21 shots on target. The skirmishers were manoeuvred between the 600 and 200 yards firing points, firing at unknown distances and with but 20 shots each allowed. The contest for places on the team terminated September 10, Private Cranley again leading with the handsome score of 90, 92 and 90, out of a possible 105 each day. The team is as follows:

1. Private Jas. Cranley, E, 4th Artillery, 3 days score 272, total of best 2 days, 182.
2. 1st Sergeant W. O. Vincent, M, 5th Art., 258, 179.
3. Sergeant W. D. Harrell, H, 23d Inf., 360, 178.
4. 1st Sergt. J. Pettit, F, 12th Inf., 254, 178.
5. Private F. W. Yates, H, 4th Art., 257, 176.
6. Corp. G. F. Lookhart, M, 4th Art., 258, 176.
7. Sergt. J. Helcher, G, 5th Art., 253, 175.
8. Sergt. R. J. Williams, B, 2d Art., 258, 174.
9. Corp. Henry Cane, A, 23d Inf., 254, 173.
10. Sergt. W. H. Long, G, 1st Art., 251, 172.
11. 1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 4th Art., 256, 172.
12. 1st Sergt. J. Berger, M, 2d Art., 254, 172.

ALTERNATES.

1. Sergt. J. Mair, band, 23d Inf., 254, 172.
2. Corp. Geo. Beal, I, 5th Art., 252, 171.

Four gold and eight silver medals are the prizes in the order named and will be presented by Maj. Gen. Hancock. On Friday, Sept. 12, the regimental team skirmishers match took place, a silver medal being the prize gained by the member of the winning team making the highest score. The following are some of the scores made during the eight days practice and competition: 34 and 33, at 300 yards; 33 and 32, at 300 yards, and 34 and 33, at 600 yards.

Division of the Pacific.—The competitions took place Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, Sept. 11, 12, and 13, at the Presidio of San Francisco, supervised by Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Artillery. No account as yet.

Division of the Missouri.—The preliminary practice closed Sept. 4, Lieut. Day, 9th Cavalry, leading with a score of 258, Lieut. Jones coming next with 252, and Lieut. Clay third, also with 252. The competitions for places on the Division team took place Sept. 5, 8, and 9. At the close of the second day's contest Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Infantry, of the Missouri team, was leading with a score of 178, Sergt. King, 20th Infantry, also of Missouri, coming second with 176, and Sergeant Plaisier, 16th Infantry, of the Texas team, tied with 176. The three days' contest resulted in giving the following as the team 1st Lt. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., winning score 185; 2d Sergt. King, 20th Inf., 177; 3d Sergt. Buckley, 7th Inf., 176; 4th Lt. Day, 9th Cav., 172; 5th Corp. Crowe, 20th Inf., 172; 6th Lt. Merriam, 4th Inf., 172; 7th Pvt. Smith, 21st Inf., 171; 8th Sergt. Chaplin, 7th Inf., 171; 9th Corp. Keefe, 21st Inf., 169; 10th Sergt. Stay, 9th Inf., 169; 11th Sergt. Hart, 13th Inf., 168; 12th Sergt. Hubbard, 10th Inf., 168. *Alternates*, Pvt. Kortmann, band, 9th Inf., 163; 2d; Pvt. Clark, 10 In., 167. The prizes were delivered on parade the evening of September 10, General Angur being present and making remarks suitable to the occasion. Major Sanger, A. D. C., representing General Schofield, presented the medals.

The supervisors were as follows: Officer in Charge of Competition, Major J. C. Bates, 20th Infantry; Executive Officer, Captain H. C. Pratt, 13th Infantry; Range Officers, 1st Lieut. G. D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. M. D. Parker, 9th Cavalry; Statistical Officer, 2d Lieut. B. G. Hill, 20th Infantry; Quartermaster and Ordnance Officer, 1st Lieut. G. S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry, with Major J. P. Sanger, A. D. C., representing General Schofield, the Division Commander.

On Sept. 6 the individual skirmish match between the sixteen marksmen having the highest scores in first skirmish match took place.

On Sept. 9 took place the individual skirmish match between the four marksmen having the highest scores in second skirmish match, and to the marksmen having the highest score in this match the Division skirmish medal will be awarded, and the team skirmish match. Sergt. Drake, 16th Infantry, came first with a score of 150, then Sergeant O'Connor, 8th Cav., 150, Corp. Griffith, 8th Cav., 137, and Lieut. Goodin, 7th Inf., 126.

The Kansas City Times' medal was won by Lieut. M. W. Day, 9th Cavalry, with a score of 258.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

A TERRIBLE storm passed through here a few days since, tearing down the post wind-mill and doing much damage. Troop C, 10th Cavalry, Lieut. Beck commanding, goes to Fort Stockton to relieve Troop L, Lieut. Davis commanding. Troop L will be delighted, no doubt, at the change to Fort

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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[Faint handwritten notes]

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHEN LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Acting Rear Adm. S. B. Luce.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, for repairs.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilton. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 33 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander B. P. Lambertson in temporary command. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 6. Will undergo extensive repairs and receive new boilers.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. a. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. At Rio de Janeiro July 21. Will not be able to leave for New York before September.

NIRASO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Rio de Janeiro at last accounts.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Earl English (ordered).

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. a. e. s.) Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Southampton, England, at last accounts. Rear Admiral Earl English left New York in the *Fulda*, Sept. 11, for Southampton.

QUINCEBAUD, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Arrived at Southampton July 29.

KEARSTAR, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Reported by cable at Gibraltar, Spain, Aug. 28, from there was to cruise to the westward, arriving at Lisbon not later than Sept. 20—then go to the coast of Africa.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upshur.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns. At Mare Island, Cal. She has been ordered out of commission, and detachments for her officers will be issued.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Left Panama, Aug. 20, for Payta.

INOCUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, via San Francisco, until Nov. 14. After that date, address as before, Panama, U. S. of C.

Left Callao, July 22, on a cruise as far as Australia. Will touch at the Marquesa Society Navigators and Fiji Islands. From Melbourne she will go to Auckland, N. Z., and thence to the coast of Chili, visiting Valdivia and Loto, also Tachano, and arriving at Valparaiso about Feb. 14.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, (f. a. p. s.) Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Address, Mail, to care American Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Payta, Peru, Aug. 15. Expected to be at Panama about Oct. 10.

Capt. A. P. Cooke has brought to the attention of the Navy Department the gallant conduct of Louis Williams, captain of the hold, and Isaac L. Fasseur, ordinary seaman, of that vessel. Wm. Cruise, landsman, fell overboard, at Callao, June 30, from the headstays, and was rescued by the men named from drowning. They were relieved and assisted by Paul O'Brien, 1st class fireman, and Henry A. Kaon, 1st class fireman, who also jumped overboard and swam to the rescue before a boat reached the scene. Williams was the first to leap in. He received a medal of honor for rescuing a life on March 16, 1883. Fasseur immediately followed Williams, and risked his life to save that of Cruise. He, too, has before been brought to the notice of the Department, in connection with the saving of the life of a shipmate, and received a complimentary letter from the Secretary of the Navy. Capt. Cooke recommends Williams and Fasseur for medals of honor and O'Brien and Kaon for honorable notice by the Secretary of the Navy. The Acting Secretary of the Navy has carried out the recommendations of Capt. Cooke.

MONSOBARELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Henry L. Johnson. Left Mare Island, Cal., July 19, for Callao, Peru, to relieve the storeship *Omsard*.

OWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickinson. Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Payta, Peru, Aug. 15. Ordered on a cruise to the Galapagos Islands, and thence along the coast of Ecuador, with orders to return to Payta about Sept. 10.

SUENANDOAN, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Peru, Aug. 15. To remain for the present, and probably ordered to Payta later on. Mail, address care American Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John I. Davis.

Vessels with (t), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALEXZ, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Coast of Corea; to be at Nagasaki about Aug. 10, and to relieve the *Palos* at Canton.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Left Yokohama July 29 and arrived at Shanghai Aug. 3. Would be sent to Foo Choo if necessary.

KECK, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. At Singapore, September 7, and was to sail for Batavia on the 10th. Letters directed to Fort Said, Egypt, may reach her in time if mailed at once.

JENIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Funnell F. Harrington. Left Yokohama July 29 and arrived at Shanghai Aug. 4.

MONSOAGOT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Left Shanghai July 30 for Foo Choo.

OMIPER, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. At Hong Kong Sept. 1. In a despatch dated Colombo, Aug. 6, Comdr. McGlenssey gives an account of his cruise from Aden, which latter point he left July 24. There has been but two cases of severe sickness, both of which were recovering.

Palos, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Olden. At Canton, China, Aug. 8. When relieved by the *Alert* will go to Tientsin.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Rhyllan. On Woonung Aug. 6. Left Nagasaki July 12; stopped at Kobe and Yokohama, and arrived at Woonung 29, where she was to remain for the present.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Philip C. Johnson.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Arrived at Bar Harbor, Me. Sept. 3.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur B. Yate. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. At Glen Cove, L. I., at last accounts. To go from there to Huntington Bay, and thence to Stonington, Conn.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Arrived at Sandy Hook Bay, N. J., Sept. 8. She came up from the lower bay, under sail, on Thursday forenoon, and anchored off 43d Street, East River, New York, making a very handsome moor.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Commander Wm. S. Dana. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.

DEPATON, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. At New York, Sept. 9.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. Left Erie, Penn., Sept. 9, for Detroit. One of her crew, Jno. F. Mitten, ordinary seaman, was left at the hospital sick, in care of an attending physician and a marine.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Charles McGregor. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.

NINA, tug, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander R. D. Hitchcock, commanding. At Edgartown, Mass., Sept. 9. Address, Wood's Holl, Mass. Visits wreck of *Tallapoosa* daily.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Newport, R. I., Sept. 10.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Bearse. At the Navy-yard, New York. Has been ordered to take from New York to Norfolk the new boilers for the Wyoming, and from Norfolk to Portsmouth, N. H., the boilers for the *Vandalia*.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 21.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Was at Glen Cove, L. I., Aug. 25. Was to leave soon on her inshore cruise, which continues till October next.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarterney. At Norfolk, Va.

St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WARASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Metopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Two employees of the Navy Department, named Goodacre and Wilson, the former a laborer and the latter a messenger, were arrested on a charge of stealing charts from the Hydrographic Office and disposing of them as waste paper. \$240 a month is expended in getting up these charts, which are intended for the use of navigators, and they cost forty five cents apiece. Demands were recently made for some of the charts, and it was discovered that hundreds of pounds of them had been taken out of the Department. Secretary Chandler at once notified the authorities and detectives were assigned to work up the case. They made a tour of the junk shops, and at one place in Hell's Bottom they found one hundred and twenty pounds of the missing property, which had been torn up and sold for two cents a pound. Suspicion pointed to Goodacre and Wilson, both trusted employees of the Navy Department, and a careless remark made by one of them led to their arrest.

The Americans are taking another leaf from our books. The old beam engine for steamboats will soon become a thing of the past. A new cargo boat for the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company was launched at Noank, Connecticut, within the last fortnight. She is intended to run between Stonington and New York, in connection with the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad. The boat is 305 ft. long, and will have the Morgan feathering paddle-wheels. The peculiarity of the boat will be that, instead of the beam engine so generally used on paddle boats in Eastern waters, she will have compound oscillating direct acting engines. The high pressure cylinder will be 42 in. diameter, and the low pressure cylinder 78 in., both being 10 ft. 6 in. stroke, an unusual length for engines of this class. The oscillating engine is going out of fashion in this country, only our American brethren are somewhat behindhand in shipbuilding matters.—*Engineer*.

The effective armored fleets of the leading naval Powers of Europe might be summarized as follows: England 1,329,520 tons; France, 201,789 tons; Germany, 74,007 tons; Austria, 63,110 tons; Russia, 83,611 tons; Italy, 69,905 tons.

A LETTER received lately from W. A. Ashe, a member of the Canadian Exploring Expedition to Hudson Bay, shows that in the first week of August the expedition was in good health and spirits and had safely reached a place called Nain, on the Labrador coast, near Davis Inlet, and about midway between York Point, at the northeastern extremity of the Straits of Belle Isle, and Cape Chudleigh, at the eastern extremity of Hudson's Straits. Very rough weather and a great deal of ice had been constantly met after leaving Halifax.

PRIVATE MURRAY, the marine of the Boston Navy-yard, who was arrested, as we stated last week, on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Melvina Butler, has been discharged. Commodore Badger stated that the marine acted

under his order, and that the order which caused the tragedy has since been amended, so that only a light charge of powder will be used.

A LINE of steamers is to be opened between Corea and Japan, a contract having been entered into by John Middleton and Co., of Yokohama, with the Korean Government, which will continue for many years.

COMMANDER Robley D. Evans was in Washington and called at the Navy Department this week. It has been stated that he will be given command of one of the vessels now being fitted out for sea, the *Marion* and *Omaha*. It is not believed, however, in the office of detail that the Secretary will give him charge of either vessel. He is still on waiting orders. It has not been decided yet where these vessels will be sent when fitted out and officered, though it is altogether probable that the *Omaha* will go as flagship to the Brazil station.

THE Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting has been ordered to turn over to the custody of the Bureau of Navigation the large building, and the surrounding structures and ground immediately adjacent (not including the barn), on Coasters' Harbor Island, formerly occupied by the poor of Newport. The remainder of the estate and buildings continue under the control of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. This step is a preparatory one in the establishment of the Naval War College on the island.

THE Portsmouth (Eng.) *Times* and *Naval Gazette* of August 27 say: "At the Dockyard Regatta the other day, when the Americans won the prize, an American proudly assured a Britisher that he guessed he'd tell his nation that his crew had licked into shivers the entire British Navy. The Britisher was equal to the occasion, and replied that no Englishman would be so ungenerous as to contradict him. Since then other Americans have visited Southsea, including New York millionaires and Boston journalists. One of the latter was so loud in praise of the place as to declare that, though he had travelled all through England, he had never seen a town like it, and he reckoned his countrymen would soon know something of the beauties of Southsea, which was just the kind of place that Americans would be delighted with."

CAPTAIN Ash, ice pilot of the *Bear*, who left New York in the steamer *Muranda* for his home in St. John's Newfoundland. On Tuesday, before his departure, he sent the following letter to the *Tribune*: "In severing my connection with the Greeley Relief Expedition I wish publicly to express to Captain Enory and the other officers of the *Bear* the high esteem in which I hold them, and to beg them to accept my sincere thanks for the kind and considerate manner in which I have been treated by them during the time we have been together. All aboard the ship worked together as one man, and I never wish to sail with more pleasant shipmates or more courteous gentlemen. I am proud to have been engaged in the rescue of Lieutenant Greeley and to have been associated with such gallant officers in its accomplishment."

It is understood that the *Powhatan* will take the place temporarily of the *Tallapoosa* as dispatch vessel.

An order was written Sept. 8 (Monday), dated back to the 4th inst., detaching Comdr. Schley from the command of the *Thetis* on the 5th inst., and ordering him to proceed to Washington for other duties. The commanders of the *Bear* and *Albatross* have not yet been relieved. Comdr. George W. Coffin being the senior officer attached to the Greeley Relief Expedition since the detachment of Comdr. Schley, will have charge of the vessels composing that expedition.

A NEW steam capstan has been ordered for the *Yantic*, now at Newport.

THE Board of which Pay Inspector F. C. Crosby is president, appointed to prepare detailed tables and regulations in accordance with recommendation of naval ration board, met at Navy Dept. on Friday, Sept. 12.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Baltimore Sun*, referring to the boat race recently won by the fifth cutter of the *Lancaster*, at Southampton, England, says, quoting from the *Hampshire Independent*:

There were fourteen entries, comprising boats manned by sailors from the royal yacht and men-of-war and by workmen and apprentices employed in the dockyard, and the "Uncle Sam" cutter, belonging to the *Lancaster*, was manned by a picked crew of fourteen rowers. The reputation which it had gained in the aquatic world and the style of the crew made it a favorite from the beginning. A good start was effected, the "Bargeman's Pride," a six oared craft manned by shoemakers, taking the lead, closely followed on the starboard quarter by the *Yankee*. Upon these two the interest of the race concentrated. In turning the mark for the goal the American came level with its rival, and they struggled neck and neck until near the finish, when the "Uncle Sam" gained a slight advantage, and, amid great excitement, won by a couple of yards. He adds: It may be interesting to know that the "Bargeman's Pride" is regarded as the smartest boat in all England, and was barred out of every race for two years, and was only allowed to enter this race with the real purpose of beating the *Yankee* boat, but with an opposite result. Yesterday Alfred Michaels, ockswain, received a letter from Hon. D. Evans, chairman of the regatta committee, with two railroad tickets, inviting him to be present on the esplanade pier, Southsea, at the distribution of the prizes, at 8.15 P. M. James Brady and Michaels started yesterday noon for the place of appointment. When the two appeared at the pavilion they found a select concourse. When the event, No. 18, was called up the band played "Yankee Doodle. Michaels went on to the stage to receive the prize, and the assembly shouted themselves hoarse cheering for the American crew. At the end of the distribution Admiral Herbert stood up and made a few remarks, commenting on the excellent appearance, discipline, behavior and style of rowing of "Uncle Sam's" crew, and said that he never saw the like before though he had witnessed many a regatta.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

SEPT. 6.—Lieutenant Bernard O. Scott, to duty in office of the Superintendent of Composites.

Boatswain Peter Johnson, to the *Powhatan*.

SEPT. 8.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Everett, to the *Tennessee* on Sept. 20.

Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 30.

Commander Mortimer L. Johnson, to the Navy Yard, Boston.

SEPT. 10.—Lieutenant Wm. Kilburn, to the *Powhatan* on Sept. 19.

SEPT. 11.—Passed Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby, to the receiving ship *Wyandotte*, and for such other duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, as may be assigned him.

DETACHED.

SEPT. 6.—Lieutenant T. Dix Bolles, from the *Adams* and ordered as the executive of the *Pinta* at Sitka, Alaska, Chief Engineer James Butterworth has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Wachusett* on Aug. 4 last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 8.—Lieutenant D. Delehanty, from the *Adams* and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pay Director Edward May, as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 30, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Commander J. B. Oghlan, from the command of the Adams and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Commander George E. Ide, Lieutenants Char. W. Bartlett and Chauncey Thomas, Chief Engineer Robert Potts, and Passed Assistant Engineer R. D. Taylor, from the Adams, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon T. O. Hoyl, from the Adams and ordered to the receiving ship Independence.

Paymaster W. W. Woodhull has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lackawanna on Aug. 15, and has been ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

SEPT. 10.—Lieutenant Commander Louis Kingsley has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lackawanna, Pacific Station, on Aug. 17, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson, from the training ship Jamestown Sept. 20, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on Sept. 25.

Lieutenant Alex. McCrackin, from the Nantucket and granted leave of absence until July 1, 1885.

SEPT. 11.—Ensign Hiero Taylor, from the training ship New Hampshire on Sept. 19, and ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory on Sept. 20.

Assistant Engineer E. O. Acker, from the Adams and ordered to duty on board the Hartford, to go by first steamer leaving San Francisco for Panama, thence per steamer to Calico, Peru.

Gunner James M. Hogg, from the receiving ship Franklin and placed on sick leave.

SEPT. 12.—Captain Oscar F. Stanton, from Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on Sept. 30, and placed on waiting orders.

REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Littlefield, to the Adams and placed on waiting orders, that vessel having been ordered to be put out of commission.

LEAVE.

Granted to Lieutenant Wm. P. Day for six months from Nov. 1, with permission to leave the United States.

Granted to Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Dunning for four months from Sept. 10.

Granted Ensign Peyton B. Bibb for six months from Sept. 12.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant Commander O. F. Heyerman, at present in Dresden, Saxony, extended six months.

PROMOTED.

Commodore Earl English, to be a Rear Admiral in the Navy from Sept. 4, 1884.

ASSIGNED.

Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy was assigned to duty as Intelligence Officer on board the Lancaster and Ensign T. S. Rodgers transferred to the staff on Aug. 27 last.

MARINE CORPS.

Leave of absence granted to Captain George C. Reid for two months from Sept. 10.

2d Lieutenant George F. Elliott ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel D. W. Flagler, commanding U. S. Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., for the purpose of superintending the construction of the intrenchment tools invented by him (Elliott). On completion of this duty he will return to Boston and report for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

Leave granted to 1st Lieutenant Jessup Nicholson for one month from Sept. 10, with permission to apply for an extension.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Sept. 10, 1884: James Meehan, marine, Sept. 2, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

THE TALLAPOOSA INQUIRY.

THE Court of Inquiry into the Tallapoosa disaster continues its sessions at the Boston Navy Yard. Lieut. Commander Newell, U. S. N., testified that Capt. Reed just after the collision made to him the statement which he took down in writing, and which the Captain signed after apparently reading it carefully.

"We came into the Sound and going down on course S. E. by E. 1/2 E. A red light was reported by the watch ahead. Before this a white light had been reported ahead, and I knew it was a steamer, and I thought red to red go clear. Suddenly I saw a green light ahead and I gave the order 'hard a port,' and we came together about S. from E. buoy on Hedge, Force, about 11 P. M., Aug. 21, 1884."

Lieut. Commander John F. Merry, the commander of the Tallapoosa, testified as follows: I saw the red and green lights of a vessel from a point and a half to two points on our starboard bow, about three-fourths of a mile to a mile distant; I directed the helm to be put starboard, so that there would be no mistake about showing our green light, and steadied our ship after she had swung from half to three-quarters of a point; very soon the stranger shut out his green light and showed nothing but red; I then had the helm put hard a starboard; blew two whistles and immediately afterward tooted the whistles four or five times; the schooner paid no attention to the signal, but kept luffing until she struck us just forward of the fore rigging at an angle of from 70 to 75 degrees, I should judge; from the time the sail was reported the masthead and the starboard bow lights of the Tallapoosa must have been visible to the stranger; when I first made out the lights I didn't consider there was any danger if both vessels held their course; I first apprehended danger of collision when I first saw the schooner's red light, when she shut out her green light; when I first looked for the lights I could not make them out with the eye alone; the weather was hazy along the horizon, from five to ten degrees from the horizon; the atmosphere was heavy, clear overhead; the Tallapoosa was making about 8 1/2 knots over the ground; the wind was blowing strong from about southwest, and I should judge there was an up current against us; when going ahead the Tallapoosa has very little difference in turning away from or up to the wind; the deviation of my standard from the course I was heading was between five and six degs.; the tide was flood, running to the eastward; about half an hour before slack high water I saw the sails of the schooner, and to the best of my belief the head sails

were lifting at the time she struck us; I have visited the wreck since the collision and she was heading W. quarter S. magnetic, as near as I could tell; I have been stationed on the Tallapoosa three years and twelve days up to the time of the collision, first as Executive Officer, and then succeeding Commander Kellogg June 1, 1883; while thus responsible I have collided with a fishing smack, while I was temporarily in command, while the smack was anchored in a northeast snow storm; I took the bow sail out of the schooner; I had a slight collision with some coal barges on the last trip through Hell Gate; on the evening in question I passed, from Cape Cod to the time of the collision, between 100 and 150 vessels; before I saw the Lowell shoot out her green light I met a vessel under the same circumstances that I met the Lowell; I omitted nothing that I should have done or seen executed up to the time of the collision; the immediate cause of the collision was the sudden change of the schooner's course in luffing and coming to; it was a very short time, about a minute, after the schooner was first reported that any order was given to alter the steamer's course, the order being given as soon as I could make out her lights; we had about thirty-five tons of freight, and were loaded light; there was difficulty in making out the schooner's lights, except the distance she was from us; the lookout reported a sail; I don't know that he reported any light; if he did, I did not hear it; nobody except myself gave any orders after the lights were reported; it was not more than a minute after the steamer was steadied that she was put hard a starboard; the schooner luffed four or five points after I saw her lights. The color test was here applied, and Capt. Merry selected the shades promptly and without failure.

On cross-examination Captain Merry said:—I was on the starboard side, near the pilot house, when I made out the lights of the schooner Lowell. When the two colliding vessels came alongside after striking, they were bow to bow and stern to stern. I was steering directly towards West Chop Light when we struck. The Tallapoosa was being steered by the light, and the bearing was the same as the course. I did not change my course before sighting the Lowell. After passing Cross Rip Light a number of vessels passed me on the starboard and port, but the number I cannot estimate. I had been in the pilot house but a few moments when the Lowell was reported. Before I came into the pilot house, Mate Gallagher was officer of the deck, but I was in charge at the time and had been since I ate supper about 7 o'clock. I was in the pilot house about 15 minutes of the hour before the collision, and, excepting that time, I had been on the starboard side of the hurricane deck, outside of the pilot house. If the Tallapoosa had slowed when the James S. Lowell's lights were first reported, it is possible that a collision might have been prevented, but it could not have been avoided after the schooner had changed her course. I mean that no slowing or stopping was necessary to avoid collision, but after the schooner changed her course, if the engines had been slowed or stopped, in my opinion, the Tallapoosa would have been struck by the schooner. After the collision the Tallapoosa, I think, did not run more than a ship's length. The bevel or slope of the bow of the Tallapoosa extends aft above the copper line about 25 feet, and the sides commence to run straight above the copper line, aft about 25 feet. The break in the side of the Tallapoosa appeared to be at a right angle with the keel. The condition of the atmosphere, I thought at one time, was sufficient to give rise to doubts as to the distance of the schooner. After the collision I realized that my ideas of the distance that the schooner was away when sighted were correct. The schooner's lights appeared to be burning dimly when I saw them. The running lights of the Tallapoosa are located on top of the centre of the paddle box, near the outer rigging, about 22 feet above the water. They were in accordance with the regulations. The mast-head light is about 70 feet above the water, and the lights are termed French lights, with concentrated lenses of cut glass. They can be seen about five miles. I did not take notice how the Tallapoosa was heading, by the compass, immediately before or immediately after the collision. Judging from what I saw of the hull of the schooner, and the way her sails drew, I should think she was headed about south-southeast or southeast by south.

Lieut. T. C. McLean, U. S. N., of the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., then testified that he recognized the statement made by the captain of the schooner Lowell to Lieut. Commander J. S. Newell, U. S. N., on board the U. S. steamer Triana, at Vineyard Haven, on the morning of Aug. 23, at about 8 o'clock. Captain Reed was asked by Lieut. Commander Newell if he had made any official statement in regard to the collision, and he replied that he had not. Then Mr. Newell asked him if he was willing to make such a statement to him, and he replied in the affirmative. By invitation of Mr. Newell he came on board of the Triana, and made his statement in the cabin of the Triana, in my presence. I saw the captain sign the statement, which he read before signing. It contains the general purport of the statement made to Lieut. Commander Newell. The statement was read aloud to Capt. Reed in my presence.

Lieut. W. H. Everett, executive officer, testified that he was asleep at the time of the collision, and gave some account of what followed immediately after. All of the boats of the Tallapoosa at the time of the collision were secured for sea, except the life boats. About five minutes after I reached the deck the Tallapoosa sunk. Everything possible was done to save life, and the men acted admirably under the circumstances.

Frank Sherman, ordinary seaman on the Tallapoosa testified: "I was on the lookout on the night of the collision. I saw no lights from the schooner when I first reported her, but saw a sail; then I reported twice, no answer being given the first time. The second time I reported it was heard, and they answered 'Where away.' I reported, 'A point and a half on the starboard bow.' After I reported I saw the green light. All of a sudden I saw her red light. When I first saw her sail I did not see it plainly, but the second time I made it out clearly. The vessel that I reported twice was the one that afterward struck the Tallapoosa. I cried 'Hull ho' when I reported her the first time, and when I reported her the second time, it was the same. When the schooner struck the steamer I was on the forecastle deck. It was the first time I ever called on the coast." Here the witness drew a diagram illustrating the manner in which the vessels collided. "I did not see any other lights on the steamer but her red and green lights and her compass light. I did not see the green light at the same time that I saw the red light. While the

schooner was approaching I saw the green first and then the red, but I did not see both lights at any time. About two minutes after I saw the schooner's red light we came into collision." He was then tested by the court to ascertain whether or not he was color blind, and stood the test satisfactorily.

The next witness was John Tyneaman, ordinary seaman, who was on duty at the weather wheel on the Tallapoosa on the night of the collision. He testified: "I have been going to sea for ten years. I was steering west by northwest a quarter west, when I got the order 'Put the wheel a little starboard,' and I put the wheel half a starboard. The ship then 'fell off' three-quarters of a point. I then got the order 'Hard a starboard,' and I obeyed. This was just prior to the time of collision. I received the order 'Hard a starboard' about two minutes after I got the order 'A little starboard.' I had just put the wheel 'hard a starboard' when the schooner struck us. The Tallapoosa whistled twice with the steam whistles. I saw the schooner about two points on the starboard bow before she struck. Then I saw her green and red lights, and I saw her luffing. The green light then disappeared, nothing but the red being visible. When she struck us the red light was the only light to be seen on board the schooner. I left the pilot-house when the water began to flow in over my feet. After the Tallapoosa was struck I did not get on any schooner. I was not at the wheel when we passed Cross Rip Light. While I was at the wheel and before I got the order to steer west northwest a quarter west, we had steered two different courses. When I came on the wheel the course was west northwest one quarter west, and about fifteen minutes afterwards the course was given west northwest. I steered that course about an hour, when I got the first course back again. The order 'West northwest' was given to me, for the second time, about half an hour before the collision. I did see the lights of the schooner, both red and green, about three minutes before the collision. The courses I have mentioned were steered by the compass in the pilot-house. When we saw the schooner two points off the starboard bow we were heading west northwest a quarter west. When I put the helm 'hard a starboard' she went off her course about four points. When I left the pilot-house the Tallapoosa was heading west by north. When she was struck by the schooner, she was heading west by north, within three-quarters of a point." Tyneaman's sight was then tested to the satisfaction of the board.

Mate Gallagher of the Tallapoosa was the next witness. His testimony was corroborative of the testimony given by Lieut. Everett. He said: When the Lowell was first sighted her lights were dim; I saw the schooner's light two or three minutes before the collision; the order put down the helm to starboard was given about a minute before the collision; schooner luffed about half a minute before striking, and didn't appear yawing any at the time; when the schooner first shut in her green light after luffing, her light was about a point and a half off the starboard bow; weather was hazy along the horizon, but clear overhead. The witness was subjected to the time test, and declared the minute up in fifty-two seconds, although he acknowledged that he had counted. The color test was passed satisfactorily.

Lieutenant Frank E. Beatty, navigator of the Tallapoosa, next testified: I was performing navigator's duty on the night of the collision; took constant cross-bearings for position; shortly after 11 o'clock, when I finished taking one of the bearings, I stepped out of the pilot-house and the officer of the deck said, "I see a vessel on starboard bow;" asked him what the lights were; he said he could not see them; took the glasses, and as I made them out, the red and green, the captain stepped out on pilot-house, took the glasses from officer of the deck and gave the order "to starboard," a very few moments after making them both out; can't say how much she went off, but the captain steadied her; saw both red and green lights for about two minutes and a half; suddenly the green light was shut out and the red light alone; the captain gave the order, "Hard to starboard" immediately; we had not gone off but a very little, if any, when the schooner struck us on the starboard side, just forward of the foremast. The captain then steadied her to her lights seen, and there was no contrary opinion at the time; everything was done to save life after the collision, and the general conduct of the officers commendable. The witness now timed a minute and made it forty-five seconds, while he performed the color test most satisfactorily.

Alexander H. Sewell testified: At the time of the collision I was on watch as quartermaster of the Tallapoosa; saw the schooner when she was about 200 yards away, but did not take notice of her lights; she was bearing down on us about three points off our starboard bow, and struck us near the forward shifter; her head sails were shaking when she struck us; was at the after part of the wheel when I saw her sail.

Peter Ostensen, another of the Tallapoosa's crew, testified: I was acting boatswain's mate at the time of the steamer's loss; was walking in front of hurricane deck, and I heard lookout sing out "Sail, oh!" did not take much notice of it, but when he sang out second time I ran to the rail and saw the schooner about three points off our starboard bow; this was about two or three minutes before she struck us; soon I heard our captain sing out, "Starboard," when she was about a length and a half off; then I went on port side, and she struck; saw her red light when she was about two lengths away from us; then looked for our green light, and it was burning brightly; was about the foremast about eight or ten feet at the time; just previous to collision saw the schooner's red light only; she had her booms out on port side at time of striking; she must have had wind about abeam, for her sails were full.

Captain Merry recalled: Don't know of meeting any such vessel as Mary Castnor on the evening before the collision, or being near a collision with any vessel previous; the manliest was in charge of the engine-room at the time of the collision.

LIST OF REVENUE MARINE VESSELS.

Alert, 2d Lieut. Chas. H. McCallan, Tom's River, N. J.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Clay, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg, on cruise to Alaska.
Crawford, (out of commission).
Coza, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Foster, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dezler, Repairing at Jersey City, N. J.
Dix, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Key West.
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, in charge, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. Geo. W. Moore, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Harley, 2d Lieut. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McClure, Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, out of commission.
Perry, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simma, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, Erie, Pa.
Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Felling, comdg, Cincinnati, Va.
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg, Port Townsend, W. T.
Stevens, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, New Bern, N. C.
Swadlow, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Sheldahlborough, Miss.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Engr. H. O. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.
Saville, 2d Lieut. F. C. Chaytor, in charge, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Washington, 1st Lieut. J. H. Parker, comdg, New York.

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The Lookout, Mate Jas. A. Smith, commanding. Wood's Hall.

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Secretary Chandler was not able to discuss the
subject of the proposed new vessels with the Advisory
Board and heads of Bureaus before going away, and
the matter will now go over until his return to Wash-
ington on Sept. 15. Engineer-in-Chief Loring has re-
sumed his official duties again after a week's leave of
absence. Chief Constructor Theodore D. Wilson and
Commodore Sicard, Chief of Ordnance, are still absent,
but will return to Washington in time to meet the
Secretary on the 15th inst. The members of the Ad-
visory Board are all in Washington, and are busily
engaged in completing the general plans for the new
vessels.

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the establishment of a post graduate school for naval
officers is approved by the action of the French authori-
ties in the same direction. *L'Année Maritime* for
1884 contains a report upon the subject by M. Gon-
geard, Minister of Marine, which has been submitted
to the President of the French Republic, accompanied
by a request that he will issue a decree or order to this
effect:

Article 1—There is established in Paris an advanced naval
school.

Article 2—The organization of this school and the pro-
gramme of the studies will be regulated by orders from the
Minister of Marine.

Article 3—The Minister of Marine is charged with the
execution of this decree.

The French project originates, as our own does, in a
realization of the necessity of completing the technical
instruction of the officers of the Navy, and furnishing
them with the means of acquiring a more extended
knowledge of diplomatic and commercial affairs, indis-
pensable for the exercise of command. M. Gougeard,
in his report, shows how great are the changes resulting
from the application of modern science to the naval
service. Astronomy has introduced more accurate meth-
ods into navigation: steam, hydraulic power, com-
pressed air and electricity, with their complicated ma-
chinery, are now part of the economy of our men-of-
war; the cannon has become an arm of precision, and
the torpedo, in its many diverse forms, requires a spe-
cial study for itself. This is but the beginning; for the
continued progress of the sciences must necessitate a
corresponding change and progress in the naval art.
Not that the naval officer is to abandon anything that
has heretofore been considered essentially naval, but
that he is to add to his strictly professional acquire-
ments a degree of scientific knowledge not to be ob-
tained at naval schools, which do not, furthermore, fur-
nish sufficient instruction as to foreign policy, commer-
cial and military.

Acquirements which may not be essential to the
young graduate become indispensable to the naval offi-
cer whose age and rank impose upon him the responsi-
bilities of command. These deficiencies, the French
Minister of Marine goes on to show, can be supplied by
the creation of an advanced naval school, where the in-
struction, bearing at the same time upon all the subjects
relating to the Naval Service, will seek not to make
specialists, but to develop the minds of the officers of
the ships to a character more *encyclopédique* than tech-
nical.

The scientific instruction in the school proposed will
assume a character so elevated that the elementary prin-
ciples will be considered as acquired; while the instruc-
tion in international law, upon questions both commer-
cial and military, although reduced to its first prin-
ciples, will suffice to open to these young naval officers
an entirely new horizon, and give them the finished edu-
cation which modern progress demands. The pro-
gramme proposes a scientific division and a military
and political division. To the scientific division will
be consigned: Navigation, that is to say, the problem
of routes, and naval matériel and armament, the
ship, its motors, and its means of attack and de-
fence. The political and military division will include:
the study of diplomatic and commercial interests, and
of all the questions connected therewith and the utiliza-
tion of naval forces for the defence of these interests.
To the department of navigation will be assigned
instruction in the higher astronomy and its application
to the determination of longitude, the physical form of
the globe, the reduction of the laws of magnetism, and
of the movements of the atmosphere and sea.

If the naval officer is first of all a seaman, he is also
the representative of the greatest interests of the State
in foreign waters, and he should have an intelligent
knowledge of these interests to be able in a manner to
watch over and defend them. The object of naval sta-
tions is not alone to protect commerce and the merchant
marine, but to follow the military and commercial de-
velopments of other States, to study and to prepare new
outlets for commerce, and to anticipate the military
role the Navy might be called upon to play upon the
high seas. It is necessary, then, that naval officers
should have instruction both political and military, con-
ceived from the highest point of view, to initiate them
into all the questions and interests which involve
relations with other nations, and demonstrate the im-
portance of commercial routes, telegraphic and postal
communication, treated from a point both naval and
commercial. The utilization of men-of-war for the
protection of these great interests has an important
place in instruction in the military art and naval
strategy.

The tactical methods of attack, suppose a plan of
campaign which varies with the forces to be combatted,
with the particular conditions of the seas and coasts,
and with the support which would be offered by the
fortifications or the armored coast-guards. Hence, the
comparative study of the naval forces of diverse people,
and the resources of the coast, from a military point of
view, are indispensable preliminaries of the instruction
in naval strategy. The preparation of campaign plans,
the mobilization and concentration of naval forces, be-
long to the general staff of the fleet, but the execution
and the modification which the occasion may unex-
pectedly impose, and this is a very important factor,
devolves exclusively upon the Commander-in-chief. He
will not be able to thoroughly understand the resources
of his fleet until he has carefully studied the great
questions which it is the object of the advanced naval
school to elucidate.

Such are the considerations which prompt the sug-
gestion of a post graduate school for French naval offi-
cers, and they apply with equal force to those of our
own Republic.

INEFFICIENCY OF BRITISH TRANSPORT.

If the *New York Sun* were an international publica-
tion, and disposed to devote itself to setting forth the
real, or supposed, delinquencies of other governments
than our own, we can imagine how it would revel in
the disclosures of a pamphlet we have just received
from England. It is entitled a "Romance of War, or
How the Cash Goes in Campaigning," and is compiled
by Charles Cameron, M. D., LL. D., Member of Par-
liament for Glasgow. The learned doctor and honorable
member presents in a connected form a number of dis-
closures made before the Select Committee of the
House of Commons which inquired into the commissariat
and transport services in the recent Egyptian campaign.
Though the evidence has been reported to the House
the blue book containing it has not yet appeared, and
the occasional reports of the proceedings of the com-
mittee which appeared in the press failed to convey
any true impression of the state of affairs disclosed.
The facts presented show much the same lamentable
want of efficiency in the military administration as that
revealed during the Crimean War, and again in the
more recent campaign in Afghanistan, when work, cli-
mate, want of proper supervision, and limited and un-
suitable food broke down the entire army transport,
so that, according to the testimony of a well informed
officer, "over and over again our columns could not
move for want of transport."

The same mismanagement reappears in connection

with the Egyptian War. The auxiliary transport was entirely without organization, and great looseness was shown in making contracts. In regard to the supply of flour Sir John Aclay telegraphed home that "it was utterly unfit for use, and apparently never good, and the greater portion of it had arrived in hard, solid blocks, the whole contents of the sack being in many cases an unbroken lump;" the sack in many cases was pulled off, the flour remaining standing like a solid pillar of plaster of Paris. The bread made of it was uneatable and the flour had to be sold for making starch. Of the hay the Commissary General of the expedition says that he never saw a truss of one brand that was not more or less damaged. Captain Lea stated, "It was the worst quality he ever saw in his life," and the principal veterinary surgeon described it as of "the most infamous quality:" bricks, stones, rubbish and refuse straw, lumps of whitish clay, roots, old twisted ropes, rushes and lowland grass helped out the weight, hundreds of bales containing nothing beside such rubbish, except outside wrappers of hay. 536 tons stored in Liverpool was condemned and resold for about one quarter the price paid for it.

Of 9,800 lbs. of *orbatousret*, the German pea-soup sausage ration, 4,441 lbs. arrived unfit for use. The landing pier arrived in sections by different vessels from 15 to 18 days after the landing began, and even then one of the legs of the big shear had been left behind. The railway corps of engineers, organized in England, arrived too late to be of use, and the road completed with the aid of a civilian contractor and civilian labor, "at the rate of 200 yards a day," was so badly laid that not even the lightest engine could ever run upon it, and all the traffic had to be worked by horses and mules. Four small engines, purchased in England, for the expedition, did not arrive until a fortnight after the landing, and the vessels supplied with a crane to lift them ashore not until eleven days later; the company of the special telegraph corps of the Royal Engineers organized for emergencies, not until after the brief war was well underway, and the rough service improvised was so deficient that "the Principal Medical officer complained that when he sent down batches of sick and telegraphed their despatch, they frequently arrived before the telegrams, greatly to the disturbance of his arrangements."

The regimental transport broke down at a most critical juncture, and the divisional transport arrived from a week to a fortnight too late, and then brought with it heavy wagons that were useless except in towns. Of the 3,600 animals intended for auxiliary transport, only 1,221 were ever available for the purpose, and of these the first lot (about 300) did not arrive at Ismailia till nine days after the troops had landed; 1,300 to 1,400 mules brought from Natal at a cost for transportation of considerably more than \$100,000, or about one hundred dollars a piece, arrived at Aden five days from Suez, eight days after Tel-el-Kebir. Of one thousand one hundred mules bought at Beyrout and Smyrna 758 were found unfit for immediate use; the rest were disembarked after Tel-el-Kebir had fallen. Turkish and Greek servants, who brought the mules from the depot to the pier, surreptitiously changed the good ones for those rejected. To add to the misery of the much-enduring mules the Ordnance Department, after two years' cogitating, adopted a branding iron in which the broad arrow and numbers were raised on solid backs instead of in outline, so that the only result of their use was a huge burn in which no trace of the brand was visible. The medical service was crippled by inability to move forward field hospitals for want of transport, and by being deprived of their army hospital corps, taken away from their proper duties to remedy, as far as they could, the want of transport and labor. One department sent out lamps without oil and another candles without candlesticks.

Such is the melancholy story of official incapacity, told in the evidence before Parliament which is quoted by Dr. Cameron. It serves to show that we have nothing to reproach ourselves with, as compared, at least, with England, from whom we derive our traditions, and in a measure our precedents. Indeed, while we are not disposed to break the force of any just complaint that may be brought against our public administration, we are quite willing to challenge comparison between it and that of any other Government, with the possible exception of the German. The different impression is due to the fact that our own papers are eager to catch up and enlarge upon, as well as exaggerate, every act indicating official incapacity or dishonesty. This is less the case in England, and the author of the pamphlet here referred to publishes it because of the unwillingness shown by the English papers to present the facts brought to light by the Committee of

Parliament. There is unquestionably a vast amount of humbug in England; making clean the outside of the cup and platter; merely deferring to the respectabilities and the proprieties, in preference to following what is true and right. There is a growing class here who would introduce a similar order, if they could, but they find the totally irreverent and iconoclastic American press a hard factor to deal with.

THE Cavalry Equipment Board, as the result of their experience at Springfield, recommended six grooves for the modified carbine instead of three. The Chief of Ordnance wishes further experiments to test the value of the six grooves over the three before the change of machinery is made: if the increase of number is found to give greater accuracy to the bullet, the rifle will have to have six grooves as well. The long-range or marksman's rifle, supplied at one time, has six grooves. Some may claim that there is more "leading" with six grooves, but this is not the experience of experts at Creedmoor, who fire rifles with a greater number of grooves than three, and this without wiping out for numbers of shots. This "leading" may arise from the number of turns in a certain distance and degree of inclination of groove, as well as quality of bullet.

The length, sighting, etc., of the modified carbine is satisfactory, but some delay may arise before the matter of grooves is settled. An opportunity now offers for a scientific discussion or expression of opinion, on the relative advantages or disadvantages in grooving of rifles, as to number, depth, width, inclination, etc. With this change of grooves, and finer sighting, the Springfield rifle may take the lead in fine scores, as the long range Springfield now does in extreme range. The Army is anxious to lead in this matter of rifle practice, and it is certain every assistance will be afforded in the highest development of this science (for it has become such), by the progressive and able Chief of Ordnance, General Benét.

A CORRESPONDENT, behind the scenes in official matters, is lavish in his praise of General Sheridan's administration of affairs from the Headquarters of the Army, so far as it has gone. He says: "At no time during the past twenty-five years has there been such inflexibility. When once an order is given it is ten to one it will be carried out, unless a power not to be overridden makes it a matter of special concern. Thus, in the matter of the light battery details: more than one request for a change was made, but without avail, and so with many other matters. The Army, as a whole, will doubtless appreciate General Sheridan's line of action. Orders are made to be obeyed, and the one who secures, through influence, a reversal of an order affecting him may in time suffer by the action of another using the same method to evade distasteful, or secure congenial, duty."

Army orders, in former times, were as the laws of the Medes and the Persians, and to disobey them or attempt to evade them was looked upon as a military crime of heinous magnitude. If there has been a laxity in this particular since the war, it is well to tighten the reins before the evil has attained large proportions. We are of those who believe that rigid discipline and implicit and cheerful obedience to the orders of the properly constituted authorities are absolutely essential to the well-being of any army. It is the soldier unaccustomed to a wholesome discipline who chafes under restraint. The veteran, accustomed to live by the strict letter of the regulation, finds nothing irksome in doing so, but in fact rather enjoys it, and would scarcely know how to live under a more liberal dispensation.

As an example of the political temper of the day, says *Broad Arrow*, an illustration is found in the *Temps*, which pleasantly describes the French Admiral's attack upon the Chinese Arsenal of Foochow as a "manœuvre diplomatique—une menace d'une action militaire—une suspension des relations diplomatiques," and as "des actes d'énergie." But a joke may be carried too far; and a captious contemporary observes, "When one considers that this imbroglio commenced with a categorical declaration that all France demanded was the vindication of Captain La Rivière's death, and that from the annexation of Annam we have passed to the annexation of Tonquin, and to the bombardment of Foochow, it is impossible to foretell where and when this mania for annexation will end." These remarks, however, do not apply to France alone, seeing that even Austria, hitherto supposed to be outside the need for colonial extensions, is, it is announced, sending several of her war vessels on trans-Oceanic expeditions to investigate the chances of opening new fields for commercial enterprise. Germany has taken in hand the reorganiza-

tion and instruction of the Turkish Navy, and spread of her commercial network over the entire Balkan Peninsula, and has been equally energetic elsewhere. She has taken the "Congo question" in hand and has annexed the Cameroons. England's vital question seems rather to be, whether it is wise to allow Russia and France to be working simultaneously at opposite extremities of India without intervening on the principle that timely prevention is better than cure, and it has been asked why, under these circumstances, England should not take advantage of the logic of the times; and, without going to war, resort to "des actes d'énergie" against all comers, with fleets inferior or equal to her own, who may indirectly as well as directly menace her interests and influence in the East? This would be a solution after a fashion of the problem propounded by France; and at the same time history abounds with precedents. Merely as a speculative idea, however, England, Germany, and the United States, might stand between the belligerents in China, wherever their interests suggested, by forestalling the aggressor, and acquiring rights, so to speak, of "pre-emption" wherever an "occupation" or even an attack appeared imminent. Thus a "limited liability" would start up in answer to each "manœuvre diplomatique."

COMMANDER Schley received his commission as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting on Monday, it having been signed by the President on the 6th inst. He spent the first two days of the week at the office, looking over and signing papers, and on Wednesday left Washington for a few weeks' recreation in New England. Since his return from the Arctic Expedition he has been busily engaged upon his report, which he has practically completed. It will be some time before it is submitted, however, as it has to be copied and illustrated. The illustrations will consist of about seventy-five photographs, taken by Ensign Harlow, picturing graphically the different stages of the expedition. The collection is very interesting and valuable. One of the photographs represents Greely's camp just as it was found, before anything was removed. Two men—Brainerd and another—can be seen lying helpless outside the tent under the flap.

THE recent General Orders redistributing the General Service clerks, so as to accord with the present requirements which have somewhat changed since the regulations established by G. O. 54, of 1881, make a distinction in the rate of extra-duty pay, some being allowed fifty cents per diem and others but thirty-five cents. This, however, is due to the action of law, and not of the military authorities. We trust to see it rectified by the next Congress so as to authorize the higher rate for all alike.

Broad Arrow, referring to the abuse of France, which has recently appeared in some of the British papers, manfully says: "It is simple lunacy to abuse a nation whom it should be our cue to conciliate, for doing precisely what we have done ourselves, and it smacks greatly of the disingenuous to flavor that abuse with high-sounding theories of an outraged political morality. No conquest that was ever made could be justified at the bar of abstract justice. No doubt it can be proved that British domination is for the solid benefit of the subject race, but nobody will have the hardihood to assert that it was a benevolent regard for the welfare of the conquered which was a primary, or even a leading, object with us in effecting the subjugation. The blessing may have followed the conquest. Let us hope it has always done so, but it certainly has never inspired it. At any rate, we can lose nothing by being honest."

THE 3d Auditor of the Treasury states that no claims for pay under the act of June 3, 1884, providing for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces, can be favorably considered in his office until the muster into the service of the officer has been amended to recognize him in the grade as claimed; applications for amendment of muster are therefore being made to the Adjutant General of the Army, and they are coming in fast too. Application for the removal of the charge of desertion must also be made to the Adjutant General of the Army before any claim for back pay and bounty can be paid under the act of July 5, 1884, relieving certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion.

J. W. KELLY, of motor fame, has applied, through friends, to the War Department for permission to use the range at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for testing his recently patented vaporific gun. The gun is a working model about 3 feet long and carries a ball one inch in diameter.

It is stated at the office of the 2d Auditor of the Treasury that there are over 40,000 back pay and bounty claims on file with a fair increase every day. The office is put to much inconvenience by the applications of influential persons to make certain claims in which they are interested "special," and in order to prevent a great injustice to a large and worthy class of claimants a circular has been issued directing that all claims be taken up and settled in the order of their reception, exceptions being made only when the party interested is in indigent circumstances and actually suffering for pecuniary aid, or when some other equally good and sufficient reason shall exist for the exception.

THE Advisory Board states that the new despatch boat *Dolphin* will be ready to take in coal on Monday next, when her preliminary trial by the contractors will be made. The Advisory Board and other naval officers will be present. Her final trial over the measured course will come off about Sept. 25. Her guns, now at Annapolis, will be ready to be placed aboard her as soon as the proper kind of powder arrives and they can be tested, which will be in about a week.

THE French attack on Kee Lung was prompted by the desire to obtain possession of the coal mines, which would prove extremely useful in case war was declared and the neutral ports closed. The Chinese frustrated this design by flooding the mines and destroying the pumping machines. The survey of Kee Lung Harbor was made by Lieutenant Preble in 1854. His chart of which was published in Perry's Japan Expedition, shows the position of these coal mines.

GENERAL W. S. Rosecrans, chairman of the sub-committee investigating the management of the various Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, arrived in Washington this week, from Hartford, Ct., where the committee examined General W. B. Franklin, Gen. Mc Mahon and Maj. Fulton, members of the board of managers. The examinations thus far have developed nothing startling, and, as a rule, all of the Homes were found in good condition, though some few changes in the manner of conducting them will be recommended.

THE wrapping of the 6-inch typical wire-wound gun at the Washington Navy Yard is well under way, nearly 4,000 feet having already been wound. It is thought that the gun can be shipped to Annapolis for testing the latter part of this month.

A LARGE gathering, including Generals Sheridan, Logan, McCook, Rosecrans, Butterfield, etc., is expected at the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, next week, at Rochester, N. Y.

THE troops of the 3rd U. S. Artillery, at Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida, were busy this week getting ready to move to Atlanta to go into camp in the vicinity of that city. Doubtless the change is a welcome one.

THE Secretary of War on Wednesday made a ruling with reference to the rearrangement of the names of medical officers on the Army Register in accordance with dates of commission, as provided in the Army Appropriation for the fiscal year. The decision, which we shall publish next week, is made on the case of Captain O'Reilly, who claims precedence over Doctors Patzki, Corson, Dickson, Munn and Ewen. He also claims precedence over Doctors Azpell, De Hanne, Pope, Kimball and De Witt, on the ground that his standing upon the examination for admission to the service was higher than theirs. The former claim is approved, but the latter the Secretary does not sustain.

THERE are three vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army over and above the designations of civilians made by the President. One of these is in the artillery service and will probably be left open till next year for the West Point graduates, thus leaving two vacancies not provided for, unless the President should decide to fill them from the four alternates to the civilians. It is not known at the War Department what the President's intentions are in the matter. Should he conclude that the alternates were only eligible to appointment in case of the failure of the regular candidate they were to follow, the two vacancies would, it is believed, be filled by the appointment of the two sergeants of the Greely Expedition. The vacancies here referred to are in addition to the two occurring by the death of Lieutenants Lockwood and Klallobury.

THE Military-Medicinal Abtheilung—Surgeon General's Office as we should call it—of the Ministry of War at Berlin has just published the sanitary statistics of the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war of 70-71. It is contained in eight volumes with maps, plates, tables, etc. The statistics of the 119 field hospitals (with 200 beds each) are as follows: Sick and wounded admitted, 280,910; discharged, 250,000; number of days of treatment, 3,245,743. Adding those sent home for treatment we have a total of 602,282, including 176,242 French prisoners.

THE BURSTING OF GUN BARRELS.

THE *Scientific American* in a recent discussion of the theory recently advanced by Mr. W. McK. Heath, that the bursting of gun barrels is invariably due to the simple jamming of the projectile against the obstruction, raises the question (if this theory be true) as to what becomes of the air which filled the space between the projectile and the obstruction before the discharge, and how to account for that total wreck of firearms which we so often hear of, and in that connection gives some interesting information on these points from a letter of Mr. Wiman Davis of Nebraska, who does not agree with Mr. Heath, and has studied the matter closely, saying:

Mr. Davis, in his communication, has elucidated this point, we think, in an experience which he relates, and in which case the bursting must have been due, not to the jamming of the bullet against the obstruction, for this does not seem to have occurred, but to the almost instantaneous compression of the air in the barrel between the cartridge and obstruction. He says:

"During the summer of 1871 I saw in Topeka, Kansas, among a lot of Government arms that were being overhauled and cleaned, a 'needle gun' which had been burst by a 'stuck' ball about four inches from the muzzle. The upper part of the barrel had been blown up and back, the rupture commencing at the rear end of the 'stuck' ball; the end of the broken section had struck the barrel itself at a point immediately in front of the back sight, and with such force as to dent it about one-sixteenth of an inch in depth, and had then glanced off to the right side and continued its course downwards some three or four inches below the lower line of the stock. The 'stuck' ball was still in the gun, and showed no signs of having been struck by the projectile, except that in one place it was slightly battered over the jagged edge of the ruptured barrel. It was not the compressed air which caused this break, what force was it which could split the barrel from the rear end of the 'obstruction' to the point of indentation, just in front of the back sight, a distance of about fifteen inches?"

"In most breech-loading shotguns the diameter of the shell chamber is perceptibly larger than that of the remainder of the barrel, and it is customary to use a No. 8 wad in loading a 10 gauge brass shell. This gives what is commonly called a 'force' wad, i. e., a wad which will fit tightly the entire length of the barrel; and, to a common thinker, it seems as though the wad over the shot would be sufficient to prevent the 'obstruction' provided it was not jammed into the barrels so tight as to prevent the escape of air. Some think the break is caused by the shot jamming against the 'obstruction.' A few days since I took occasion to test the matter, with the following results: Procuring an old muzzle-loading shotgun (No. 14 gauge), I loaded each barrel with four drachmas of Hazard gunpowder (H.G.) and two No. 12 Ely Bros. pink edged wads. In the right barrel two of the same kind and size wads were placed about two inches below the muzzle, and in the left barrel I put one wad down about the same distance from the muzzle, and on top of it some mud, crowding it against one side of the barrel so as to leave clear about half the space. The gun was then discharged, and the 'obstructions' in both barrels were blown clear without injury to either barrel. The piece was loaded again in the same manner as before, and mud put in the muzzle of each barrel, but a small aperture was made through the 'obstruction' in the left barrel. The result of the discharge this time, however, was the bursting of the right barrel, where the obstruction was solid, while the left barrel, in which the obstruction had a small aperture, remained intact. There was no shot in either barrel.

"On different occasions I have fired a rifle when the ball was so tightly lodged about ten or twelve inches from the muzzle that it was impossible to move it with the rammer, and I did on one occasion fire a ramrod from a shotgun when the wad had 'turned,' and this wedged it in the barrel so that it could not be moved, but have never had a gun burst in my hands yet." A 30 inch barrel probably has over 24 inches of airspace between the charge and the obstruction. The sudden compression of this air not only wedges the obstruction tighter, which prevents the escape of the air, but will generate an immense pressure, by compression, liberation of latent heat of compression, and the escape of the products of combustion by windage, of from three to four thousand pounds per square inch, before the charge could reach the obstruction. This great pressure is made up from say 60 or more volumes of air instantly compressed into one volume, which will give about 480 pounds. The heat liberated by this amount of compression is theoretically over 5,000 deg. Fab., which will add a thousand pounds more to the pressure. This is upon the supposition that there is no windage or leakage of the products of combustion of the charge past the bullet or wad, which, however, is not to be admitted.

The windage during the first few inches of the movement of ball and wad, when the pressure is at its greatest behind them, must be very considerable, and in some cases is no doubt enough to add one or two thousand pounds to the pressure above enumerated. This pressure is greater than the thin and possibly defective muzzles of some shotguns and muskets will bear. Any opening in the obstruction that will give vent to the compressing air without having to overcome the momentum of a solid body, will very much modify the liability of rupture at the muzzle.

To this we may add, that most experienced rifle shots regard it as a well understood fact that the bulging and bursting of the Springfield rifle is owing to the reduction of the calibre through fouling, which adheres with great tenacity to the barrel inside when fired rapidly without moisture and without sufficient lubricant, notwithstanding the opinion of the Ordnance Department that the bursting, etc., is caused by loose grains of sand in the bore.

RECENT DEATHS.

OF MRS. BREESE, whose death we reported last week, the *Providence Journal* says:

In the death, on Monday morning, of Mrs. Thomas Breece Newport has lost one of her best, most noble and most self-sacrificing women. She lived far beyond the allotted time, and has now been gathered into the harvest of the great and silent majority, and in that better land beyond will receive the approbation which a good and pure life always insures. Mrs. Breece was of distinguished and eminently respectable ancestry, having been descended on her father's side from an old Virginia family, in which state she was born at Oakland, Prince Edward County, in 1803. She was daughter of the Honorable Richard E. Randolph, a lawyer of sound learning, whose chief personal characteristics were his dignified and courteous manners, and who removed from Virginia to Newport when his daughter, Lucy M., the subject of this brief sketch, was but sixteen years of age. Here Mr. Randolph continued to live until his death, which occurred

occurred some thirty-three years after his advent in this city. On the maternal side, Mrs. Breece was descended from the Lyman family, her mother having been a daughter of the late Daniel Lyman, who for a great many years was a well-known and honored citizen of Rhode Island. Deceased lady married Thomas Breece, who will be remembered by many still surviving him as one of the most efficient and popular officers ever attached to the naval branch of the United States Government. He commenced his naval career as an aid to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, with whom he served in the memorable battle of Lake Erie. Subsequently he was transferred to the Pay Department, in which he served until his death, which occurred in 1846. The late Captain Kiddie Randolph Breece, who attained honorable fame as a brave and skillful commander, was a son of the deceased lady. Through a long life of varied experiences, Mrs. Breece proved herself in every way worthy her high and gentle descent. There have been few women who have met the trials and duties of life with more fortitude and fidelity, or who have borne them with more dignity than she, and it is equally true that few have contributed more to the welfare, happiness and enjoyment of relatives, friends and neighbors than has the subject of this brief but inadequate eulogy. Mrs. Breece will long be remembered and lamented as one of the grandest, strongest and gentlest of God's creatures.

LIEUT. EDWARD L. WADK, of Chelsea, Mass., of the Revenue Marine Service, died at the Danvers Insane Asylum recently, aged over 40 years. He was a graduate of the Chelsea schools, and did revenue service during the civil war. He had been for some years stationed on duty at the Western lakes.

MR. WILLIAM RUFUS LOOKER, a well known gentleman in Ohio, died at Cincinnati, September 7. He was an only brother of Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, U. S. Navy.

MAJOR L. T. MORRIS, of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, who is at Ocean Grove, N. J., lost by death at that place, Sept. 11, his son, a boy of 4 years and 9 months old.

MRS. W. H. DUDLEY, a sister of Col. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A., stationed in New York City, died at Buffalo Sept. 5.

FIELD MARSHAL Bittenfeld, of the German Army, died Sept. 4.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav., will conduct recruits to Texas and then join his troop (S. O. H. B. A., Sept. 11.)

The leave of Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, 17th Inf., is further extended 23 days (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

The sick leave of Capt. Chas. Steelhammer, 15th Inf., is extended until further orders (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

The station of Capt. E. H. Koffner, Corps of Engineers, is changed from Rock Island to Quincy, Ill. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

Capt. W. P. Martin, M. S. K., on completion of duty at St. Louis will proceed to New London, Conn., and settle accounts (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

Sick leave until further orders is granted Captain W. E. Kingsbury, 11th Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

Sick leave until Aug. 29, 1885, is granted Cadet Andrew Schmidt, 4th Class, Military Academy (S. O. H. Q. A., Sept. 11.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. A. L. Morton, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. D. East, Sept. 12.)

A General Courtmartial will convene at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 3, for the trial of Capt. A. G. Hennipse, 8th U. S. Cav. Detail: Lt. Col. Nelson B. Switzer, 8th Cav.; Thos. M. Vincent, A. G.; Majrs. Anson Mills, 10th Cav.; Saml. S. Sumner, 8th Cav.; Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept.; Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster; Thos. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence; Frederick Van Vleet, 10th Cav.; Wm. R. Livermore, Eng. Corps; Capt. Duncan M. Vance, 16th Inf.; Wm. Sinclair, 3d Art.; Alex. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav.; John T. Morrison, 10th Cav.; members; and John W. Clous, 24th Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 12.)

THE ELECTRIC CONFERENCE.

THE sessions at Philadelphia this week of the National Conference of Electricians have been most interesting. The first thing on the programme was the work of the United States Signal Service in relation to atmospheric electricity and earth currents. The discussion, it had been announced, would be opened on Tuesday by the delegates, Prof. Abbe and Lieut. Greely and Allen. Only Prof. Abbe was present, however, though when Lieut. Greely's name was read on the programme many were the eager looks of curiosity to see the Arctic explorer. Prof. Abbe presented, with a few comments of his own, a letter from Gen. Hansen, explaining that the Signal Service had already made some effort to obtain uniform data, collected by telegraph from a wide region, on which to base its electrical observations, instead of merely upon the direction of local winds, etc. After some discussion the entire matter was referred to a special committee, which may make a preliminary report to the Conference, but whose final report will probably be made to the United States Commission three months hence.

On Wednesday Lieut. James Allen, U. S. A., Acting Signal officer, gave an account of some experiments to get a standard of accuracy in barometers and thermometers. In thermometric measurements no precise ratio is given for the scaling of instruments above and below certain points, so that all instruments differ a greater or less percentage when it comes to these nicer measurements.

Professors W. A. Rogers, of Harvard College, J. E. Hilgard, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Simon Newcomb, of the U. S. Astronomical Observatory, took an active part in a discussion of the "Establishment of a National Bureau of Physical Standards."

REVENUE VESSELS ENTITLED TO SALVAGE.

Complaint was made to the Treasury Department on Saturday last by the representative in Washington of the Austrian Government that an Austrian merchant vessel was held at Savannah, Ga., by the officers attached to the revenue cutter *Bonifant*, who claimed salvage for having aided in getting her off ground. The matter was referred by the Acting Secretary of the Navy, French, to the Solicitor, Neal, for opinion as to whether or not the claim for salvage could be maintained. He has rendered an opinion to the effect that it could. As the matter is in the hands of the courts at Savannah, the Department has taken no further action. Mr. Neal holds that it is no part of the official duty of national vessels engaged in the revenue service to aid the vessels of other nations when in distress from perils of the sea, except as provided in sections 1536 and 2759, R. S. And if they go beyond their strict official duty in giving such assistance they are entitled to salvage, except that the facts that they risk no property and that their time is paid for should be considered in determining the amount.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

E. and F. N. Spon, London and New York, have published a *Treatise on the Application of Wire to the Construction of Ordnance*, by James A. Longridge, who had made the subject a study for a generation or more, having for thirty years struggled, and struggled in vain, to secure the adoption of his system by the English Government. We have before us a treatise on the theories of Mr. L. He holds that the introduction of slow-burning powder is merely a concession to the incapacity of gunmakers, weight for weight the quick powder giving the best results. He disputes the theory of Col. Maitland that "the velocity with which a strain is transmitted through steel or iron is so slow compared with the duration of the pressure of the explosion, that the strain does not reach the outer portion of the gun till it has nearly or altogether passed away from the interior in the case of quick-burning powder, but that with slow powder the outside has time to bring up its strength to reinforce the interior to a greater or less degree." And taking the pressure and velocity diagrams of the Committee on Explosives, Mr. Longridge shows that the time to transmit the strain in the case of an 8 in. gun used by them with R.L.G. powder, was only about one-third that during which the explosion lasted, and that therefore the internal pressure had ample time to strain the gun through before it was removed. He maintains that Sir William Armstrong's theory that "in hooped guns critical stress in the contraction of each coil is not important, providing that the actual contraction be on the excess side of that which is mathematically correct," is untrue. He condemns the practice of chambering guns, since in muzzle-loaders it weakens the longitudinal strength, and in breech-loaders it increases the longitudinal strain; which last should be provided for by an arrangement separate from that giving circumferential strength, etc.; argues that no material can resist the joint action of two tensile strains perpendicular to each other, and that, therefore, each strain should have its own support. As to details of construction Mr. L. holds that cast iron or some other material having a low modulus of elasticity, is an excellent material for the core of the gun. That the thinner the core the better, provided it has sufficient strength to carry the rifling and resist transverse fracture from external force.

The opening article in the October "Century" will be "Lights and Shadows of Army Life," an anecdotal and reminiscent paper, by George F. Williams, the well-known war correspondent, during the Rebellion, and author of "Bullet and Shell." The illustrations will be reproductions, now engraved for the first time, of the well-known etchings by Edwin Forbes, the pictorial war correspondent.

A FENCE WAR IN TEXAS.

CAMP ON THE CIMARRON RIVER, AUG. 27th, 1884.

I send you a few jottings from one portion of the theatre of war at present, the camp of Troop K, 9th U. S. Cavalry, on the Cimarron River, Oklahoma, I. T. The work of cutting the wire fences by the troops, in obedience to orders from the War Department, has been commenced and still goes on. Over 200 miles of wire fence costing \$150.00 per mile, he scattered and totally ruined on the prairie. The astounded cattlemen look on with feelings too big for utterance. The well known capacity of the Government for weekly standing an almost unlimited amount of kicking, before resorting to forcible measures, was somewhat overestimated in this instance by our Bovine Magnates. These gentry had viewed with undisguised complacency the forcible and extremely undignified ejection of the sanguinary "boomer" by the troops, in which ejection by a strange reversal of the ordinary rules of war, the huge brooms of the latter strategically applied to the broadest portion of the intruder's anatomy, had produced the desired result without the painful effusion of any chivalric gore (those gentlemen hailed mostly from Arkansas). In spite of the most blood curdling threats of armed resistance in case the "sable myrmidons of the Government" should dare to enforce the law, the embryo metropolis of Rock Falls was laid in ashes, and Payne, the belligerent Moses of the land grabbing pilgrims, landed in prison.

The law abiding (?) cattlemen had viewed with righteous indignation, heightened, no doubt, by the prospective shrinking of his plethoric money bags, the unauthorized intrusion of these needy and voracious land sharks, who, being of his own race, could not be bullied and swindled with the same facility as the untutored Indian. A common interest united them, there is honor even among thieves, and the troops were encouraged to be strong and vigilant in upholding the majesty of the law. But when the "boomers" were disposed of the order came to remove all wire fences and permanent improvements made by cattlemen in the Oklahoma, before Aug. 25; this was even handed Justice with a vengeance. What was sauce for the boomer was not sauce for the cattlemen in this case; every expedient was resorted to to avoid compliance. Failing to remove them on the appointed day, the troops, armed with axes, etc., sallied forth and the work of destruction commenced. It is still going on, and will only cease when not a ranch or a foot of wire fence remains. Meanwhile the gentle savage views this triangular struggle between the "boomers" cattlemen and soldiers with the calm bliss of the delighted spectator of a dog fight. Ourses, both loud and deep, arise from the tired troopers as they trudge, booted and spurred, under the blazing August sun, armed with axes, cutting fences by day and waging fierce battle by night with swarms of gigantic gallinippers, compared to whom the Jersey mosquito is the incarnation of benevolence. I will inform you of the further progress of events in my next.

AFRICUS.

NOT SURGEON BLAKE'S BODY.

A TELEGRAM from Lieut.-Commander Hitchcock, at Cottage City, says the body found at Nantuxet and supposed to have been that of Surgeon Black, lost on the *Tallapoosa*, was that of a man who had been buried three days before the *Tallapoosa* collision. Lieut. Hitchcock also says that when William O'Donnell, also lost on the *Tallapoosa*, was found on Muckegut Island, the head was gone, also the flesh from the hands. Decomposition having far advanced, the body was held together by the clothes. It was completely dressed and was without life preserver. The remains were interred at Edgartown.

ANNAPOLIS.

The following candidates, in addition to those already published, have successfully passed their examination as naval cadets: O. F. Hughes, of Maine; R. W. Bagood, of Alabama; J. N. Alexander, of Missouri; J. A. Howse, of Mississippi; G. W. Williams, of South Carolina; E. D. Tuftem, of Massachusetts, and J. N. Murphy, of New York. Thirty-seven candidates have so far passed the required examination for admission to the Academy as naval cadets.

As a result of a naval court-martial, Corporal Frederick Gardner, of the Naval Academy Marine Corps, charged with absenting himself without permission, is reduced to ranks and required to do extra duty. A similar sentence was imposed upon Corporal Jordan, tried under the same charge.

LIEUTENANT SHUFELDT IN MADAGASCAR.

THE *Madagascar Times* of June 18, 1884, just received, in an article headed: "America—Lieut. Shufeldt, United States Navy, and Captain Stanwood, U. S. Consular Agent," says:

"Latest couriers from the West reported Lieutenant Shufeldt and Captain Stanwood as having reached Antsirabe, South of the Ankaratra mountains, intending to proceed westward on June 9. When they left Antananarivo some of the residents here considered that they were going to certain death and destruction by venturing through such unfrequented territory. Moreover vague rumors are afloat that there is a celebrated Arab outlaw in those parts, who is engaged in organizing raids on the cattle, and plundering travellers. To this was added the robbery of Mr. Jorgensen, the Norwegian Missionary, who, in company with the Rev. L. Dahle, met our American explorers in the very district where the robbery took place. Our knowledge of Lieutenant Shufeldt and Captain Stanwood, however, gives us no apprehension for their personal safety. At the same time we must admire the American pluck and energy which is at present at work in this country with a view to open up its resources. The part of the country through which these two American gentlemen are going is as yet very little known to the rest of the world, and the Admiralty Charts are nearly blank. It is more than probable that this part of the island abounds in riches and resources never yet dreamed of, and the natural outlet for trade according to the geographical conformation of the country is westward. While therefore France is quarrelling about the North West Coast which she will never colonize, and England is content with the hazardous trade in the open roadsteads of the East Coast, American enterprise bids fair to walk off with the commercial wealth of the South West Coast. We understand that Lieutenant Shufeldt is daily engaged in taking observations, photographs, notes and sketches, and making a chart which will altogether revolutionize the present existing maps of that part of the interior. Let us hope that the well spent labors of Lieutenant Shufeldt and Captain Stanwood will be crowned with success, and will open the eyes of the United States Government to the advantages for the American people and the necessity for us who desire the true civilization of Madagascar, of seizing the grand opportunities now laid before them, and creating an emporium of trade in this island. The days of piracy in Madagascar are over; the days for secret trade are past. Let American merchants understand that there is unbounded wealth in this island. Let them bring in American manufactures, and exchange them for the hidden riches of our beautiful island; and when they get a glimpse of what is in store for them, then and not till then will they truly appreciate how much Lieutenant Shufeldt's exploring trip is doing for the advancement of the foreign commerce of the United States."

The Secretary of the Navy has received a communication from Lieut. Shufeldt, dated in the interior of the island of Madagascar, over 100 miles from the capital. He expected to reach the sea, Mozambique Channel, about the 1st of July.

MILITARY COURTESY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR editorial in last week's JOURNAL was to the point and needed. Some means should be devised to oblige commanding officers to treat subordinates at all times with courtesy, and not make use of their position to abuse those under them when they don't happen to feel in a good humor. This redress of grievances as contemplated by the Articles of War is all nonsense. No officer is going to ask for such every time he is spoken to as, "Damn you, sir," etc., or something worse, humiliating to every man of pride, and not to be tolerated.

Too much publicity is given to applications for Courts of Inquiry, and it deters many an officer from asking for redress or an investigation.

This "cutting," or not speaking to a commanding officer—a childish cadet custom—is silly, unless the whole garrison, in a proper way (?), ignore such an officer socially; but too many toadies prevent this, and cliques are formed and matters become worse. To salute on duty and not to pass the compliments of the day is an evasion of the spirit of the Regulations. Once an inspector was asked the news from an adjoining post. "Oh, nothing," he replied, "except 2d Lieut. — has cut his colonel." The second of but few months' service; the colonel and brevet major general on the verge of retirement. Nothing could be more ridiculous!

Those habitual abuses of subordinates are known, and Department commanders should from time to time have the matter looked into, and checks put upon the persons without appeals. Flagrant cases no officer should submit to for an instant; doing so only encourages the aggressor.

This matter of preferring charges from personal animosity, to get even with an officer, is something which needs badly some change. Of course, you can stand your trial, and if acquitted, or the animus of your accuser is shown, you can put counter charges and have your redress. But the class of officers who prefer charges in this way get only what they want—your trial, the publicity and discredit of which every good officer desires to avoid, even with an acquittal.

A commanding officer should, in this way, be the custodian of the honor of his officers, and quietly investigate and bring to trial officers who thus prefer charges. It will be found, as a rule, the higher an officer stands, and the better his record, the greater the delight of this generally poor class of officers or cranks, who try to get even in this or any way.

This whole subject needs looking after, and the

formation of a grievance board of say three officers at Department Headquarters, to whom every matter should be referred for recommendations, would be an excellent plan. An officer not conforming to the suggestions of the board for apologies, etc., should be brought to trial. A gentleman will always apologize, if in error; the others should be obliged to do so. The duello has many advantages, or the milder form of cowhide, but it is apt to lead to bullying by the better shot, or larger man, over poorer shot or weaker.

JUSTICE.

ADVANTAGES OF RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE *Pioneer Press* reports an interview with an Army officer at Fort Snelling, an accomplished rifleman, on the subject of the "Efficacy of Rifle Practice." To the question, "What do you think of the claim that the average sportsman accustomed to shoot at moving objects, would do more efficient work as a soldier than the crack shots at annual rifle contests?" The officer replied, "I don't believe it. In the first place the sportsman shoots at objects, whether moving or otherwise, at comparatively short distances. Suppose the object were distant say 600 yards, the average sportsman would be wholly as sea in his estimation of distance. And just here is where the soldier would have the advantage, for the reason that estimating distances forms part of his regular drill. The day is gone by when men stood in line of battle three deep and blazed away at each other. With the improved weapons of all kinds in use to-day very much, if not most, of the fighting must be done at long range, and for the infantry, especially in attack, the open or skirmishing order is considered almost a necessity. The officer, then, who can send forward a great number of men who are able to accurately gauge the distance and deliver an effective fire at long range, would have an immense advantage over one whose men must wait until they are at close quarters before their shots become effective."

"The scores at the late rifle competitions at Ft. Snelling were far ahead of those last season. I attribute the results to the general advance in the knowledge of the rifle. In other words, the soldier is learning to use his piece handily, and begins to understand the effect of the atmospheric conditions upon the trajectory. Now, the only training for this work was the regular practice at fixed targets at known distances, and if the real test of any system is the results which have been accomplished, I think it will be some time before we can afford to discard the fixed target and substitute a moving one in its place."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FAREWELL TO GEN. AND MRS. CARR.

FORT BAYARD (Hdqrs. 6th Cav.), N. M., Aug. 29, 1884.

Never in the history of Fort Bayard has there been offered so elegant and elaborate an entertainment as the farewell reception given to Gen. and Mrs. Carr on the evening of Aug. 28. The library building, used as a hop room at this post, was decorated until every inch of its venerable walls were covered with flags, draperies, shields, and evergreens. The ladies and many of the officers were occupied for many days in making wreaths and festoons, and the activity, skill and taste displayed, came out in full relief when the gayly dressed company of the garrison assembled and waited the arrival of the much esteemed commander and Mrs. Carr.

A committee had been appointed to wait on Gen. and Mrs. Carr and escort them to the reception room at 9 o'clock. On their arrival the band welcomed them with appropriate airs, and after the greetings of the evening were exchanged and a few well-executed concert pieces listened to, the programme of dances, beautifully designed, were presented to the company, and dancing began. The rollicks of the ladies did justice to the occasion, and for the benefit of far away fair readers, who like to see an old familiar name in print, we will describe as well as we can.

Mrs. Gen. Carr wore black satin covered with white lace; Mrs. Col. Morrow, cream colored brocade; Mrs. Capt. Tupper, black velvet, her daughter, Miss Tupper, white veiling; Mrs. Capt. Overton, pale blue satin; Mrs. Capt. Guthrie, 13th Infantry, white silk; Mrs. Lieut. Craig, black brocade velvet; Mrs. Lieut. Carter, black silk and velvet, her sister, Miss Dawley, white veiling and satin; Mrs. Lieut. Dravo, white silk, her mother, Mrs. Taylor, black silk, her guest, Miss Moonlight, from Leavenworth, rose colored silk; Mrs. Lieut. Cecil, rose colored velvet brocade. The officers present: Capt. Madden, Tupper, Overton, Guthrie, Lieuts. Craig, adjutant; Carter, Q. M.; Dravo, former adjutant; Blisko, efficient floor manager; Lieuts. Cecil and Feshine, of the 18th, and the popular post surgeon, Dr. Van Buren Hubbard; Lieut. Wilcox, of the 6th, lately arrived with Capt. Overton's company from Fort Cummings.

Supper was served at 12 o'clock in the assembly room adjacent to the library. If the viands and flowers and well appointed tables were a marvel of beauty, what shall we say of the room itself! Here were drapings of flags and wreaths, and mottoes of farewell and kind words, all lettered in evergreen, on every side. The ladies had contributed their beautiful china and silver for the tables, and curtains and mirrors and vases of flowers graced the room at every turn. It was not only a feast for the palate, but a beautiful feast for the eye as well.

After due attention had been given to the many choice delicacies provided, the health of Gen. and Mrs. Carr was proposed and drank in sparkling champagne by all present. Gen. Carr responded in kind and heartfelt words, thanking his friends, and expressing regret at the necessity of leaving them. Dr. Van Buren Hubbard then arose and repeated from a beautiful embossed card, a poem styled "The Parting Hour." It was eminently appropriate and called forth hearty applause. The card was presented to Mrs. Carr as a souvenir of the occasion. At a late hour the assemblage dispersed, all wishing their best wishes to Gen. and Mrs. Carr.

The description of banquets seems a mere matter of form, but when people's hearts are interested and the work is done with such hearty good-will, it all becomes a pleasure, well worth writing about. Much has been written complimentary of Gen. Carr, as a soldier, and a gentleman, but much more could be added with well merited taste. He wins all hearts by his just, kind and courteous dealings both to officers and soldiers. Mrs. Carr has always shared her husband's popularity and has hosts of admiring friends throughout the Army. There is but one voice here in wishing them both a pleasant tour in St. Louis, and a safe return to the 6th Cavalry.

Another correspondent who favors us with an account of this ball sends the poem referred to above, which was written

ten some years ago by the late Edward Pollock of California. It is as follows:

THE PARTING HOUR.

There's something in the parting hour will chill the warmest heart;
Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends, are fated all to part.
But this I've seen, and many a pang has pressed it on my mind;
Those who go are happier than those who are left behind.

No matter what the journey be; adventurous, dangerous, far;
To the wild and bleak frontier: to solitude or war.
There's something cheers the spirit that dares, in all of human-kind,
And he who goes is happier, than we who are left behind.

Have you a friend, a comrade dear, an old and valued friend?
Be sure your time of sweet discourse will have at length an end;
And when you part—as part you must—Oh! think it not unkind,
If he who goes is happier, than you who are left behind.

God will it so, and so it is; the pilgrims on their way,
Though weak and worn are happier, than those compelled to stay.
And when at last poor man, subdued, lies down to death resigned,
May he not still be happier, than we who are left behind?

WITHDRAWN FROM EXHIBITION.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 6.

To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock Sergs. Brainerd and Long and Private Cornell, the survivors of the Greely Arctic Expedition, will leave for Portsmouth, N. H., to immediately report for duty. The recent publication in the newspapers concerning a division in the party during the expedition, and the publication of interviews in which Sergt. Brainerd and the others partially denied the story of cannibalism, attracted the attention of the War Department to their whereabouts and resulted in an order for their immediate return to duty. Early this morning Capt. Van Horne, of the recruiting office of this city, received a telegram from Washington inquiring whether Sergs. Brainerd, Long, and Private Cornell were in Cleveland, and upon the receipt of an affirmative reply the Department sent another message asking for explicit details as to their employment. The Captain replied that Brainerd was exhibiting charts and delivering lectures at a dime museum, while Long and Cornell occupied seats on the stage.

In response the Secretary of War this afternoon ordered the sending of a peremptory order directing the immediate return of the three men to Portsmouth, N. H., where they will be assigned to duty at once.

Sergt. Brainerd, in speaking on the subject, said: "They seem to think in Washington that we are degrading the Service by giving exhibitions, and they therefore cancelled their verbal leave of absence. I would rather not say anything further on the subject, only that we instantly obeyed orders by cancelling the remainder of our engagements in this and all other museums. We intended to leave to-night, but instead of remaining in Buffalo over night, we concluded to remain in Cleveland until to-morrow morning."

The recall of these three men will be quite a blow to Mr. Randolph, their manager, who had made all the preparations for a season's campaign by making engagements and signing contracts with various dime museum managers throughout the country at \$1,000 per week. Five thousand books of 35 pages each were completed yesterday, giving a detailed account of the Greely Expedition from the day of their departure until their rescue. These books were printed for sale at the dime museums to add to the revenue of the manager and the survivors.

SURVEYING IN ARCTIC WATERS.

A DISPATCH has been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Lieut. Geo. W. Stoney, commanding the U. S. surveying schooner *Owaseka*, dated Arctic Ocean, July 6, 1884, lat. 66 deg. 04 min. N., long. 168 deg. 15 min. W. After leaving St. Michael's, June 23, he stood north along the American coast, but when 15 miles north of Sledge Island, June 27, lat. 64 deg. 22 min. N., long. 168 deg. 25 min. W., he encountered heavy ice, which prevented further progress in that direction. Ran over to St. Lawrence Bay, which he reached on June 30. Learned from the whaler *Rainbow* that Kotzebue Channel was full of ice. Got underway and stood out from the land, encountered a dense fog and "layed to" 36 hours, and when it lifted the *Owaseka* had drifted (in 36 hours) over 50 miles up through Behring Straits. Tried for 48 hours to get back into the Straits, but found it impossible. July 3, ran in and anchored under East Cape. Found the whaler *Ohio*, the captain of which, Capt. Ellis, corroborated the statement of the master of the *Rainbow* as to the unusual quantity of ice, and that Kotzebue Sound was filled. July 4, stood over to the American side. In lat. 66 deg. 04 min. N., long. 168 deg. 17 min. W., came across heavy ice, too heavy to work through. Nothing left to do but to wait for the ice to move to the northward, and when it does would enter Hotham Inlet. The whalers report they have never seen the ice so far to the southward at this season of the year. They account for it by the strong northerly winds that have prevailed during the month of June. Lieut. Stoney feared he would not be able to enter Hotham Inlet for several weeks. Visited Sledge Island; found it inhabited. Saw many old graves, indicating that it had been inhabited for many years. All on board in perfect health. Left this report with the captain of the *Ohio*, who offered to send it south by the first opportunity.

Lieut. Usher, of the *Beor*, said to a *Tribune* reporter recently: "The charts of the Arctic coast above Upernivik are poor, in fact, almost useless. Most of the places put down as headlands are really islands behind which are navigable channels. You see no thorough survey of the coast has been made. The expeditions sent to the Arctic regions have had other matters to attend to, and have had no time to make a thorough survey of the coast. The principal points along the shore have been located, and the coast line run in from them by guess work and from the reports of the Esquimaux. Now the Esquimaux, without meaning to be so, is a great liar. He tries to tell the truth, but has hard luck. His brain does not work like a white man's. He firmly believes what he tells, but is frequently far from correct in his statements. I think the great trouble is that he does not understand the white man, and the white man does not understand him. I mean that although they may understand each other's words, they fail to get each other's ideas. Even the Danes, who have lived among the Esquimaux in Greenland all their lives, do not fully comprehend them. On the Greely Relief Expedition we were able to survey the Caray Islands and to make several corrections in the charts of the waters through which we sailed. The captains of the whaling vessels which annually visit those northern regions do not go by charts at all, but by their own personal knowledge of the coast. They have all spent many years in the Arctic regions. The youngest captain up there this year was making his ninth voyage."

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMP.

WHEN the troops of the Empire State were still deeply immersed in the mire of the fuss and feather period; when the ambition of the majority of our New York National Guard officers centred in a glowing newspaper puff about their gorgeous appearance at the "Old Guard Ball;" even when the present beau ideal of a practical citizen soldier, Colonel Josiah Porter, considered it dire destruction to the 22d Regiment (Gillmore's Band included) if a presumptuous adjutant general had ordered that regiment out for a week's camp duty, our practical neighbors of the Nutmeg State realized that something beyond a perfunctory course of armory instruction was needed to make a practical soldier. They were among the first to realize the value of outdoor instruction and periodical encampments. The Connecticut troops have in latter days won laurels (without bloodshed, of course, yet honorably,) on several glorious occasions, notably at the Philadelphia Centennial and at the Yorktown Celebration, and of these they are naturally very proud. According to the statement of our last year's correspondent at their camp, they have even elicited the admiration of the famous Archibald Forbes, who knows more about battles and soldiers than Von Moltke, the Duke of Cambridge, and Swarlow together, and of this they are still prouder.

But Forbes is not always on hand; he has Egypt and China to attend to as well as Connecticut, and the fame of the battle of Niantic on Thursday, September 4th, would have been lost to posterity had not the right person dropped from the clouds in the shape of a French officer who fought at Gravelotte, and proved himself therefore just the kind of man that was wanted. The opinion of a man with less prestige than the leader of a forlorn hope at Gravelotte or Mars-la-Tour would not amount to much, and besides it would not carry weight enough with it to properly impress the French military authorities with the warlike resources of our glorious Republic, a subject on which, according to the stories told at the camp, they are sadly muddled. Why, when this French officer started on his tour his general actually informed him that he would have a "soft thing" over here, because the United States have no Army and he would therefore find nothing to look after. It is a rather uncomplimentary fact, but it seems that the French regard us in a military sense on a par with the Chinese and Egyptians. The battle of Niantic has saved our reputation, the French officer has signified his intention to report that, although the Americans have no Army, yet "they have something from which to make one." Glorious Connecticut Militia! You have become the saviors of the military honor of this great country. To paraphrase the French order of the day we published last week: "Honneur à vous, soldats! La République vous remercie et inscrira un glorieux fait d'armes de plus dans ses annales"—Niantic, Sept. 4, 1884.

But looking at the subject in a matter of fact way the Connecticut troops are managed creditably and practically, and their system contains many commendable features. Among these let us mention their signal corps, a small but well-instructed force, under a major, who is also the engineer on the Brigadier General's staff, and capable not only of signalling with flag and torch, but also of laying and manipulating their own telegraph and telephone lines, of which they gave a practical demonstration at the camp, where all the headquarters were connected by telephone, the lines of which were stretched, as well as the instruments placed by this corps. New York, except in one regiment, where an attempt at the establishment of something of the same sort was made some time ago, cannot show such corps.

LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE CAMP.

Washed on three sides by an arm of Long Island Sound, skirted by a railroad, and within easy reach of New London, there is a level, nearly rectangular piece of ground, some seven hundred yards long and of sufficient width to admit of the comfortable manoeuvring of a brigade, and here the camp has been pitched for a number of years. The grounds are owned by the State, and contain permanent mess buildings (one for each regiment), a roomy stable for the light battery, buildings for Q. M. stores and Q. M. stables, permanent sinks, and a stand for the Governor. The camp for the troops is pitched in regulation style, and consists of common or A tents for the men, four of whom occupy a tent, of course, without cots, but with bedsteads and blankets. An arrangement of this kind would hardly suit our New York troops, and it is certain that so far as ventilation, neatness, comfort, make up, etc., are concerned, the Connecticut tents fall far below those at the Peekskill camp. Unless the State is short of tentage, we can see no excuse for cramming four men into an A tent on an occasion like this. It is certainly a defective arrangement in a hygienic respect, because tents of this sort are perfect receptacles of foul air, and we were surprised to find that the simple precaution of slitting them up in the back had not been taken. Water is supplied from driven wells distributed over the grounds, and the system is reported to answer all requirements, but it would seem that under a continued occupation of the ground the water must necessarily become impregnated with impurities from the sewage. The camp was in an excellent state of police, a condition rendered very difficult to maintain on account of litter of all kinds constantly dropped by the large crowds of visitors were present at all times. At right angles to the camp of the troops, to the left of the entrance, were the tents of the camp commander, Brig.-Gen. S. R. Smith, and his staff, pitched in a semi-circle, and alongside those of the Governor and his staff, arranged in similar manner. In their rear were permanent wooden buildings, for mess-halls, etc. The Governor and his staff were present almost during the entire week, but took no part in the administration of affairs. They were regarded as guests. The men's mess halls are roomy, and fitted up with long tables, covered with oilcloth, one for each company, with rooms for field officers and non-commissioned staff partitioned off. The interior of the buildings and their vicinity were kept in excellent condition. No rubbish was allowed to accumulate. The sinks consist of long wooden structures, painted on the outside, with a row of comfortable, cleanly kept seats. The deposits were covered from four to six times a day with earth, a system which gave general satisfaction, and which, in fact, proved very effective in the prevention of unpleasant odors. With the exception of the crowded tents, and the possible danger of tainting the water, the entire arrangements were of a most satisfactory kind.

THE TROOPS AND THEIR WORK.

Connecticut pays each man the sum of \$2.30 per day, and out of this they provide their own subsistence, making arrangements to suit themselves. Several companies paid their caterers as high as \$9 per week for each man. The fare furnished them for this extravagant amount was hardly as liberal, and certainly of no better quality, nor better prepared, than at the New York Camp, and when everything is taken into consideration, the latter is, after all, not on such extravagant principles as is sometimes asserted. Considering in this connection the fact that some caterers

were of the unreliable sort, and in the habit of smuggling into camp unlimited amounts of whiskey of the most poisonous kind, too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of a functionary of this sort, and when a good one is obtained he should not be changed without good reasons.

The camp lasted from Monday, September 1, till Saturday, September 6. It included the entire State force, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th regiments of Infantry, the 5th battalion Infantry (colored) and the light battery. The troops found the tents pitched when they arrived, and the following daily routine was at once taken up and continued during the week, with exception of Thursday, the day of the battle, and Friday, Governor's day: Reveille, 6 A. M.; Surgeon's Call, 6.30 A. M.; Breakfast, 6.45 A. M.; Police Call, 7 A. M.; Company Drill, 7.30 to 8.15 A. M.; Guard Mounting, 9 A. M.; Battalion Drill, 10 to 11.30 A. M.; Dinner, 12.30 P. M.; Battalion Drill, 2 to 3 P. M.; Police Call, 4 P. M.; Brigade Dress Parade, 4.30 P. M.; Battalion Dress Parades, 5 and 5.45 P. M.; Supper, 6.30 P. M.; Tattoo, 10 P. M.; Taps, 10.30 P. M.

If prompt and cheerful attention at the call of duty is a sign of military enthusiasm then the Connecticut men certainly deserve commendation. An attendance of over 90 per cent. of the whole force was present during the entire week, and on Friday General Smith reported a total present of 2,171, or 90½ per cent.

With a force varying so little in daily attendance, and under the most favorable weather conditions, the programme was worked out in a very satisfactory manner.

In looking at the details, it cannot be denied that many crude features came to light, particularly during the beginning, but the camp commander had been there several times before, and his experience enabled him readily to detect faults and to provide the proper remedy. The ring of the telephone kept the regimental commanders constantly on the alert. As to the drill, those regiments whose sub-organizations are most concentrated showed the most proficiency, and in this the 1st and 2d Regiments had the advantage of the 3d and 4th. The bulk of the 1st is located in Hartford and that of the 2d in New Haven; this enables both to keep the company commanders posted in battalion drill and to accustom the commands to work together. Scattered as the 3d and 4th Regiments are through almost as many small towns as there are companies in the organizations, they necessarily lack these advantages, and much of their time during the first days of the camp had to be spent in manoeuvres, which with a complete battalion organization are taught in the armory. In addition, it is only fair to the 4th to state that it is just emerging from a period of mismanagement which brought it to the verge of total collapse. Whatever there is creditable in its present organization and performance is entirely due to the energy of the present commander, Colonel Watson, who has held the reins for only about six months. Ceremonies, as a general thing, were very handsomely executed; the men exhibited a steadiness and proficiency in the manual remarkable for organizations of their kind, and especially does the 2d Regiment deserve commendation in this respect. The 1st has added extra motions in their manual, which are decidedly superfluous and not tactical, and although the regiment itself may perform them in an uniform manner, yet when the entire brigade goes through the manual simultaneously their eccentric performance renders the execution, as a whole, irregular. It is also a matter of conjecture where they get their authority for marching the band to the front at the conclusion of dress parade before the command itself starts off. The movement is neither tactical nor does it add to the beauty of the ceremony. Formations, whether for battalion or brigade exercises, were executed with more than usual promptitude in all cases, and in this respect the Brigade ranks higher than many organizations with much higher pretensions. The light battery is undoubtedly one of the best organizations of its kind among State troops, in fact it is the only militia battery worthy of the name and capable of rendering service as light artillery, which has come under our observation. Nearly all its horses are the property of the members of the battery; they present a creditable appearance, and all have some training. The stable was kept in a very commendable state of police and neatness, while the manoeuvres of the command were rapid, prompt and remarkably correct, if the amount of preparation men and horse receive is taken into consideration. With organizations like this the New York Light Artillery camp would have produced quite different results.

Military courtesies in numerous cases were rendered with an exactness and precision up to that of the most dandified regular "orderly character," in other cases men exhibited piteous awkwardness and ignorance in this respect. The calibre of the organization was in all cases exactly reproduced in the actions of each individual.

The system of brigade guard mounting was not utilized, but instead each regimental detail mounted independently, while the entire cordon of posts was divided into five sections, to each of which the various details were daily assigned in turn. In considering the manner of performing guard duty we will take the work of Friday (the fifth day) as our criterion, which gives the troops the benefit of 4 days' experience. Let us commence with the mounting of the five details. The detail of the 3d Regiment, whose tents were pitched on the right of the line, marched out first, and formed with reasonable rapidity and precision, but the sergeant major lacked snap and vivacity in his movements. He counted fours before verifying his details; in fact he neglected the latter part altogether, dressed the guard wretchedly, and went through his whole performance without style and in a slovenly, unmilitary manner. There were no supernumeraries, which, in a brigade camp with abundant material, was a matter of surprise. The remainder of the guard mount was fair. With the exception of one first sergeant, who manoeuvred and pulled around his detail to such an extent that every man of it lost his head before he got on the line, the 1st Regiment details formed well. The sergeant major went through his part with vim and precision, but spoiled the good impression made before he got through. When his guard was formed he faced around to the officer of the guard, who was standing between the band and the details, saluted, handed the officer a piece of paper, saluted again and then turned round. This performance was a conundrum as well as their extra motions in the manual and the movement of the band at the end of dress parade mentioned before. The performance of the 2d Regiment was the best—a rapid, prompt execution of the several details, a creditable passage in review, ending with a well-executed platoons left in to line wheel. The last mentioned movement impressed us particularly on account of the numerous abortive attempts of this sort, which we were compelled to witness at the New York camp. The 4th was not so well up in the manual, but managed to get through creditably. Third, 1st and 4th wore dark blue uniforms, while the 2d still adheres to the grey with white cross belts. It was a rather warm day, and harassed up in this manner with their heavily padded swallow-tailed coats, the sentries did by no means exhibit that appearance of airy comfort generally associated with the cool breezes which fan the shores of Long Island Sound.

The performance of all the sentries varied according to

the degree of their instruction and intelligence. Some were fair, others did very well, and we noticed quite a number who were little better than useless. To see that old relic of fess and feather times, a line of sentries halting at the end of their beats simultaneously, executing the carry, facing about, and begin their walk in the opposite direction, and outed at a camp which claims to be as practical as this one, was a surprise to us; but there it was, and the men had been particularly instructed to execute their duty in this manner. It is well to have the men walk their posts so as to have the best of their next neighbor in view when his back is turned, but to reduce the matter to a mere automatic, jerky performance of this sort is absurd, and not in accordance with practical custom. The result here was that every man watched nothing else but the sentry in his front, so as to keep step and face with him at the same time, and the object for which they had been put on post was completely dropped out of sight. That the majority had not been properly educated up to their duties was plainly apparent in their lack of energy in carrying out the orders which had been given them as to keeping back the crowd at the review. They were probably no more deficient on this point than many other State troops, but Connecticut claims a force superior to that of most States; therefore we would suggest that during the approaching practical winter season universal particular attention be paid to the instruction of the men in this important duty.

THE SHAM BATTLE.

Having now presented the general features of the camp we will proceed to one of its specialties, and one for which much importance is claimed—the field exercises or sham battle on Thursday, Sept. 4. To give the whole affair in detail we have not the space, and therefore we will confine ourselves to the plan and its general execution and final result. The ideas, drawings, etc., were productions of Major Burdette, the engineer and signal officer of the brigade, and the following will explain the plan.

IDEAL.

An infantry force of two regiments, and a battalion of three companies and a platoon of artillery, form the advance guard of an army that is moving to the west along the coast, the main body being near New London.

They encamp at Camp Couch, in the enemy's country, and at once surround the camp with a grand guard whose outposts are about one and one-half mile in advance, and while the ordinary routine of duty is performed the men are on the alert to defend the camp against probable attack. News is received from the outpost, "Pickets have been driven in," and the call to arms is sounded. The troops fall in and march out to the west, from which point the alarm has been given, receiving, in the mean time, intelligence that the enemy are approaching on two roads about one mile apart, and running east and west. Sending a sufficient force to the north-west to hold a river crossing on the upper road, the main column marches by the main road to the west, towards South Lyme. The colored battalion has been left at camp as camp-guard and reserve, a part of the battalion being thrown out to the west about half a mile from camp. The attacking force consists of two regiments of infantry and a platoon of artillery, and it is discovered that the party on the northerly road are not in force, but that the main force are proceeding on the main road.

Between New London and Lyme the coast of Connecticut is indented by numerous small bays and ranges of hills, the latter trending nearly north and south, alternating with and between rivers and creeks that run between the hills. At the head of Niantic Bay the Shore Line Railroad skirts the shore and crosses the mouth of Niantic River, the embankment on which the railroad is built nearly closing the mouth of the river, which is about one thousand yards wide at and near its mouth. That part of the village of East Lyme which is near the west bank of the river, is called Niantic, and this part lies mainly on a nearly plateau that is about a mile square. The camp is located on this plain on a level plat of about one hundred acres in extent that borders the west bank of Niantic River and is about a mile north of the line of railroad and the north shore of the bay. A cove that opens to the river borders the northwest side of the camp-ground, and beyond this cove the southwest extremity of the range called Oyster Hill, slopes down to the plain. The camp-ground is commanded from the hills on the east bank of the river and from the range on the northwest of the ground, but is particularly exposed to attack from the side of the village.

The roads succeed in holding the roads and the blues turn to the south and try to turn the left flank of the reds by crossing Black Point around through Crescent Beach.

The first line of battle was formed to north and south. It was then changed to north-west and south-east, and the blues' line extended from the railroad, on their left, to the edge of the woods, on their right, the woods being about six hundred yards south of the track on Black Point. The key to this position is seen to be a small wood-crowned knoll near the shore of the bay and south of the Ninigret House. This is nearly surrounded by a marsh, and the only road to it is reached by a platoon of reds' artillery and the company of infantry on time for them to gain the hill and cover the road, driving the blues back to a position in the woods. The lines reform substantially east and west and after a sharp firing for a time, the blues succeed in turning the right flank of the reds, but are prevented from any further advance by the opportune arrival of the colored troops in support.

This is the way in which it was intended to be done, but the sequel shows different.

Two companies from each, the 2d and 4th regiments, formed the picket line, and the regiments proper constituted the defending force which marched out to meet the enemy, while the colored troops were left to guard the camp. The 1st and 3d constituted the enemy or attacking force, with two pieces of artillery for their assistance. The hostile armies soon came in contact, and the battle immediately raged with wavering fortunes, blunders, needless exposures, bridges metaphorically burned and blown up, enfilading and raking discharges of artillery, concentration of masses, deployment as skirmishers, etc., but, alas, the defenders expended all their valor to no purpose, and they found their Thermopylae in a manner as unexpected as it was contrary to the plans and specifications of the battle. Not over a wild and romantic mountain pass, but by the means of a common, ordinary mill-dam a wide awake officer managed to manoeuvre through the defending lines two companies in single file, and while the two main armies were still fiercely engaged in mortal combat this little force marched quietly into the camp, and oh, manes of the departed, lamented Dix! one of the ruthless invaders hauled down the American flag without being shot on the spot by either the valiant colored battalion left to defend the camp, or by the regular guard. Of course when the outside forces saw that the flag had disappeared the battle at once ceased, and the invaders became the victors. Did the colored troops fight nobly in this instance? The contending armies returned, the victors triumphant, the vanquished crestfallen, but the brilliant prospects of the next day soon revived their spirits, and night found the bitter enemies of only a few hours ago sleeping soundly side by side, dreaming of fresh and peaceable, but not less glorious conquests on the morrow.

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

Friday brought throngs of visitors to the camp. The ordinary routine of work was suspended, but in the forenoon the battalions formed for a number of brigade and skirmish manoeuvres, which fell short of reasonable expectations. The battery galloped across the field engaged in a series of well executed manoeuvres with fringes, and about 12.30 p. m. they formed into battery to fire a Brigadier General's salute for Adj. Gen. Dalton, of Mass., while half an hour later the

same guns signalled the official entry into the grounds of Governor Waller. Numbers of Regular officers from the forts in the harbor of New London as well as National Guard officers from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, etc., with their glittering uniforms, transformed General Smith's tent into a scene of singular brilliancy, until at 2 p. m. the Adjutant's call gave the signal for a general adjournment to the parade ground. The battalion formed rapidly, and the men stood under the broiling sun like so many statues ready to receive their chief. A fresh clang of music from the right and down the line marches in solemn measured step an organization at once singular, grotesque and ridiculous. Is it a masquerade, or has the band of the "greatest show on earth" broken loose? No; it is a quasi-military organization, the "Governor's foot guard," whose members claim the title of successors of a band of brave soldiers raised over a hundred years ago, who fought during the Revolutionary War. But these are all dead now. Yet these young men persist in parading in a costume fashionable among the military in the days of old Frederick of Prussia, bringing themselves, as well as others who follow the profession of arms, into ridicule. They are not members of the Guard, they are not liable to call for active service, they simply escort the Governor, yet they take the post of honor on State occasions from the militia proper, and draw a certain amount of the money appropriated for the National Guard proper. They are made up of excellent, estimable material, and would no doubt make good soldiers if enrolled under a system requiring of them the duties and responsibilities of practical soldiers. But they evidently do not possess the gift for which the immortal Burns prayed. The little Governor who followed them on horseback in civilian dress, in spite of the fact that the length of his hair was way beyond the regulation limit, looked a better soldier than the best of them. It is not the Governor's foot guard we have to deal with, however, and this reference to them was brought out by the fact that long after the Governor had taken his position and was ready for the review, the troops had to wait until this organization had found a place somewhere. Can it be wondered at that the regular militia regard this foot guard as unwelcome visitors? But at last everything was ready, the Governor received a handsome present, the reviewing party rode around, and the brigade passed in excellent style in the following order: Consolidated band of all the regiments, with the extraordinary spectacle of three drum-majors at its head; the Signal Corps, the 3d Regiment, the 1st Regiment, the 2d Regiment with its Gatling gun, the 4th Regiment, the 5th Colored Battalion, and the battery. Each organization is certainly entitled to commendation for its steady, handsome marching. After the review a number of deployments as skirmishers, firings with blank cartridges, Gatling gun and field guns were executed, the 1st and 2d Regiments being conspicuous for their precise volleys. After a short interval the regiments formed in column of masses for brigade dress parade, and in conclusion each formed for regimental dress parade. The bearing of the men and the execution of the manual, especially in the 2d, were almost perfect. The day was one of show, and as such it was a complete success, and the rural population, which had turned out in thousands, was delighted.

It was virtually the end of the camp, the work was over, and the next day was devoted to striking tents, packing up, etc. At the signal all the tents came down simultaneously, and the encampment was at an end. While the Connecticut troops still fall short in many respects, they seem to be earnest in their endeavors to perfect themselves, and for State troops they have attained a high degree of perfection. Hoping that they will continue their present progressive spirit, we wish them all the success they deserve.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ENCAMPMENT OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE N. G.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9, 1884.

THE annual encampment of the New Hampshire National Guard at Concord, was established this year three weeks earlier than usual. The entire guard of the State is comprised in its First Brigade, and consists of three regiments of infantry, one battery of light artillery and 2 companies of Cavalry, aggregating, last June, about twelve hundred men.

The troops, coming from all parts of the State, marched into the camp-ground on the morning of September 5. The 1st regiment of Infantry was commanded by Colonel John B. Hall; the 2d by Colonel Elbridge J. Copp; the 3d by Colonel J. N. Patterson; Company A, Cavalry, by Captain E. H. Smith; Company B, by Captain John S. Perry; the 1st Battery (of Light Artillery) by Captain Samuel S. Piper.

By working hard all the day and night of the 4th, a detail from each regiment had pitched all the tents and constructed the company kitchens, leaving so little work for the command to do, that instruction began almost at once, and has continued uninterruptedly from the start.

Favored so far by the loveliest weather imaginable, and with little or no fatigue work to claim their time and attention, the troops have been enabled to devote the whole of each day to military exercise. These have been marked by an emulation and enthusiasm that have been wanting in past years and, judging by the results, the friends of the National Guard may congratulate its members on a decided improvement in its drill, discipline and efficiency; of course, there are, and must necessarily be, much to criticize, but there is more than ever before to praise.

The brigade guard mounting on the first day was bad. The officers knew their duties, but about half the men were recruits and showed their lack of instruction by raising hands in ranks, gazing about, and general unsteadiness, while many men not on duty crowded between the band and the guard. The brigade commander came on the parade ground from his tent and clearing the required space of two obtrusive spectators directed the ceremony to be performed a second time. This was a decided improvement on the first. Each succeeding morning there was a marked improvement in the steadiness of the men, until now it may be said that with one exception, the brigade guard mounting is almost perfect. This exception is found in the band. The musicians seem to have an idea that nothing is required of them but to make music. They sadly need to be instructed that they should at least remain faced to the front during the ceremony, and that guard mounting is not a band concert. If a piece of music requires all of the musicians to face the bandmaster and watch his wand, it is hardly adapted for the ceremony of guard mounting.

Every evening there is a brigade dress parade. There is but one serious fault to be found with this, but this fault has been repeated every time. The intervals between the masses are neither equal nor correct. The interval between the 1st and 2d Regiments is invariably over twice that between the 2d and 3d. This evening the intervals between the 2d and 3d and between the 3d and the battery and between the latter and the cavalry were correct, but that between the 1st Regiment and the 3d on the line was four times too great. At these brigade dress parades no other errors have been observed. The Adjutant General, the adjutants and field officers all performed their functions with exactness

and without hesitation in the most military style, and the men have been remarkably steady; hardly a hand has been seen raised or a head turned.

The regimental dress parades have been very creditable to all concerned. Here and there new men occasionally raise their hands in ranks or gaze about to see what is going on around them, but improvement in these respects is very noticeable.

Drilling is going on incessantly, and the desire to learn is so earnest and general that teaching is an easy and pleasant duty. There are some faults to be found with some few of the officers in not taking more pains to instruct their men, but this remark applies mainly to the new ones. Most of those who have been some years in the guard show a proficiency that is worthy of remark. Captain Piper's light battery and Captain Smith's and Perry's troops of cavalry have attracted much attention, not only by their excellence of drill, but by their discipline and fine military appearance. These three organizations look wonderfully like good regular troops, performing their duties in a workmanlike manner, and with the graceful ease of old soldiers.

In a future communication criticisms will be made more in detail, but right here it should be remarked that the new Brig General, D. M. White, late Col. of the 1st, has already done much to infuse into the command a proper military spirit and to increase the enthusiasm which has during the last year been shown in a marked degree by the officers and men of the brigade.

The brigade was reviewed this afternoon by Governor Hale and his staff, and the whole affair was a success. Among the guests present were the following: Col. W. A. Bancroft, Capt. L. H. Bateman, 5th Mass. N. G.; Capt. W. H. Stratton, Brigade Staff Connecticut, N. G.; Col. J. F. Dalton, 3d Corps, Mar. Cadets, and about twenty-five of the officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The daily programme for the 1st Brigade encampment was lived up to very closely, and officers who visited the three encampments claim that almost twice as much solid work was done by the 1st Brigade as by either of the others. The daily routine calls for:

45 min., Company, skirmish and squad drill; 2 hours, Battalion drill; 2 hours, Brigade drill; 2 hours, Non-commissioned officers school; 1½ hours, Commissioned officers school, commencing 7.30 p. m. Dress parade by Battalion and Brigade, alternating. Most of one day was devoted to a review before the Governor and staff, etc., and a parade through the City of Springfield. The steady bearing of the men won them much praise.

The sham battle drew a large crowd. The programme was printed and executed very closely. One accident occurred, an artilleryman lost an eye by having powder shot into it. Sham wounded were carried from the field and sham dead lay about in a most natural manner; the killed and wounded were numbered and fell as directed by the captains. The plan of battle was printed, we give it below.

Plan of Sham Battle at Camp Finley, Springfield, O., July 17, 1884:

The 7th and 13th Regiments and 7th and 8th Batteries act as rebels, wearing hats, citizen's clothes and in shirt sleeves, so as to mark difference. The balance will act as Union forces. The rebels will come upon the field from the west, and the Union forces from the east.

The battle will commence by a skirmish line of two companies of 13th Regiment, advancing across the field from the rebel forces toward the Union battery. When 400 yards distance away the battery fires upon the skirmish line—one gun at a time—and the line retires, firing occasional shots in retreating back to, opposite the entrance, at corner of fair grounds. They rally to the left of the line, and, reinforced by another company of the 13th Regiment, proceed into fair grounds down to the gate in middle of stable, when they file through in columns of twos and immediately column right, and when all through two left into line, fire one round, and, without fixing bayonets, charge Union battery. The battery men fire on approaching line, and when the line is within fifty yards they leave their guns and retreat till they meet approaching infantry support. The 1st Regiment now advances and fires a volley and charges without fixing bayonet and retakes the battery. The rebel forces retreat when the Union force is within fifty yards. The Union forces stop at the guns until the rebel force has gone half way back to works, when they push forward with skirmish line in front and drive the rebel force back till near the works, when the 7th Regiment of Rebels advances to its support, the skirmish line of the 1st retiring to its place in regiment, and firing is commenced between the lines, and five shots to the man are fired very slow, when the 1st Regiment begins to give way, and the rebel line advances, with cheers, and charges them. They keep at least 200 yards apart, the 1st Regiment retiring as the other line advances, and the 2d Battery firing upon the approaching rebel line. When within 200 yards of battery, the 6th Regiment advances to support of 1st Regiment on its left, in close column by divisions, leaving interval for 2d Battery to fire through, firing from the 1st Division, as soon as the rebel line is checked, which it does as soon as the 6th advances. The 6th deploys to the left and opens fire from whole line, as well as 1st, and rebel line begins to retire, and is at once charged by whole Union line. It turns and commences firing volleys, which stops Union line, which then fires volley and compels rebels to retire, and the Union line charge again, and the rebels again turn and fire a volley and stop Union charge. Union line again fires a volley, and rebels retreat precipitately, followed by the Union forces. The rebel artillery opens upon the advancing Union line and stops it 100 yards distant. The Union line at this point falls into confusion and retreat-out of range, and then reforms and fixes bayonets, the 1st Regt. directing its attacks on the 7th Battery, and the 6th Regiment directing its attack upon the 8th Battery; these advance at a charge bayonets, and with cheers storm the works. The rebels fire all their ammunition and retreat when Union forces are within 50 yards, leaving artillery and wounded in hands of Union forces, and end the battle.

Col. W. J. White will command the rebel forces and Col. John C. Entressin the Union forces.

As the present style of sham battle is conducted there is an element of danger and demoralization that brings it into disfavor with many officers. But more of this in a future article.

The company and battalion work was executed with about the usual number of errors, small and great. The brigade work being now, was executed as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The verdict from all concerned is that the encampment was a success.

Several points common to the three encampments we reserve for a future mention. F. G. S.

The following order was issued Sept. 6 by the commander of the 1st Regiment:

HQ. 1ST REGIMENT INFANTRY, O. N. G., CHICKENHAT, O., Sept. 6, 1884.

General Order No. 17. I. This command will assemble at the armory in full dress

uniform at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 15, 1884, for the purpose of doing escort duty in honor of the survivors of the Greely Arctic Expedition, who will arrive in this city on that day to attend the Exposition.

II. Company commanders will have their men in line promptly at the hour specified without further notice. By order of
MONROE L. HAWKINS, Lieut.-Col. Comdg. Regt.
FRANK G. JOHNSON, 1st Lieut. and Acting Adj.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

As is usual on the eve of the resumption of the drill season, the affairs of the National Guard are at their lowest ebb and dullness reigns supreme in the armories. Those who were to camp rest on their laurels, and all are thankful that the work is over and that an opportunity for rest is afforded them during the hot spell which is just now distressing the metropolis.

The fall meeting at Creedmoor attracted a number of those prominent with the rifle, to the battle, and this is the only sign of activity we have to record.

The 6th Separate Company, of Troy, was inspected by General Briggs, on Thursday, September 4. The company was out in full force, and the result of the inspection amply justified the excellent reputation of the command. Captain Cusick has reason to be satisfied.

Companies A and B, 10th Battalion, were inspected on Friday, September 5, and their appearance and performance are spoken of by the Inspector-General in favorable terms. The maneuvers of Company B, Captain Stackpole, in the manual, skirmishing, etc., were especially commendable.

Inspector-General P. H. Briggs has started on his tour, and for some months to come he will be one of the busiest officers in the Guard. During the week he was at Poughkeepsie on Monday; at Newburgh on Tuesday; at Mount Vernon, Wednesday; later on at Creedmoor, and the balance of his programme is laid out as follows: At Binghamton, on the 18th; Elmira, the 19th; Buffalo, the 23d and 24th; Syracuse, the 24th; Oswego, the 25th; Saratoga Springs, the 26th; September; New York, October 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th; Flushing, 10th; Brooklyn, 13th, 14th and 15th. This will complete the annual inspection of all the organizations connected with the National Guard for the year 1884.

Whether lawyers have guardian angels is an unsettled question, yet the escape of General G. W. Wingate from a serious accident from the inexplicable action of a cat, at Springfield breechloader points strongly in favor of such a fact. The General in firing his score in the Directors' Match borrowed for the purpose a cat, 45 Springfield from Lieut. Anderson, of the Army. He pulled the trigger; scored a centre; but simultaneously with the passage of the ball from the muzzle, the breechblock took a spin in the opposite direction, and, whizzing past the General's ear, landed about 30 feet in his rear followed by the empty shell. What made the gun take such eccentric action and how the General escaped without injury, are two facts which, so far, "no fellow" has yet satisfactorily explained.

Gradually the State uniform reaches the organizations, and we shall soon see the entire Guard so equipped. The 17th Separate Company, of Flushing, was measured on Sept. 5.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of General Wylie held its last session at the Arsenal on Thursday evening, September 5. The little room in which the court is held contained more perspiring generals and colonels than it has been our fortune to see at one time since the Newburgh centennial, but the present occasion lacked the glitter and brilliancy of the former. These were ex-Adj.-Gen. Fredk. Townsend, Major-General Woodward, Inspector-General Briggs, Brig.-General Oliver, Brig.-Gen. Stonehouse, Brig.-General Ginn, besides the Court (Generals Rogers, Ward and Christensen, and the Recorder, General King) and Gen. Wylie himself and his counsel, General Wingate, while Major-General Shaler and Brig.-General Bruce were represented by affidavit. Among the colonels we remember Colonel McKean, Col. Rodney C. Ward, Colonel Cavanaugh, Colonel Voss and a host of others, as well as Captains Earle and Wendel of the Artillery. The line of interrogation, as at the previous session, was to elicit information as to the conduct of the business of the Ordnance, Commissary and Quartermaster Departments. The answers were all eulogistic of the system and promptitude of the present management, and General Townsend and Oliver expressed themselves to that effect in particularly emphatic terms, while Capt. Wendel gratuitously related a story as to how he knocked out a target in three rounds so completely that the next battery could not find a vestige of its remains. This, to demonstrate the efficacy of the ammunition furnished him by the Ordnance Department. Other evidence was introduced as to the respectability and responsibility of Mr. Deegan, the Superintendent of the Department, all favorable to the latter. General King tried to break down some of the evidence but did not succeed. The Court then adjourned, to meet the next day for deliberation, the result of which is not known.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel A. C. M. Pennington's report on the militia camps has been published. It is short, practical and represents the militia in a highly creditable condition. In view of the full reports we published at the time, it is not necessary to publish the document, as it brings to light no new matter.

The 1st Regiment will go to Fort Warren for a day's drill on the heavy guns on the 19th of September.

CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

The twelfth annual Fall Prize meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, began at Creedmoor, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1884, and will finish Saturday, Sept. 13. The weather during the first three days was the warmest of the season, the thermometer recording 95 days in the shade. The entries in the matches were by no means as numerous as we should have liked to have seen, still there was a fair attendance, the marksmen from the Regular Army were out in force and made some excellent scores. There were several accidents to the U. S. Government Springfield Rifles, two of which distinguished themselves in our presence by blowing out their breech blocks, fortunately no one was hurt. The trouble seemed to be with the catch that locks the block being too weak and insecure. A number of the matches are continued during the entire week, and as we were unable to get the correct scores of the few that were finished, up to the time of going to press, we defer our full report until next week. Sergt. T. J. Dolan, of the 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was the winner of the "Shorkley Match," being the Long Range Military championship of the United States (800, 900 and 1,000 yds.) he also won the Mid-Range championship of America (600 yds.) with the handsome score of 48 out of a possible 50. This is the second year that Sergt. Dolan has won the Long Range championship. Sergt. Van Heusen, of the same regiment, winning it the two previous years. Capt. W. W. DeForest of 12th N. Y. Regt. was the second in the Shorkley Match. The team from the 23d N. Y., were the winners of the New York State Match, scoring 501 points; the highest ever made in this match. The 1st Div., N. Y. National Guard Match was won by the 7th N. Y., with 496 points. The second prize was won by the team from the 12th N. Y. The 2d Division N. Y. National Guard Match was won by the 23d N. Y. The 14th regt. team winning 2d prize. C. W. Hinman won the First Stage of the President's Match (300 and 500 yds.) scoring 65 points out of a possible 70.

THE SHORKLEY MATCH.

Any military rifle within the rules. Distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Any position. Other conditions same as in match No. 4. (President's Match.) Seven shots at each distance.

1st. The U. S. Long Range Military Championship Gold Medal, value.....	\$75.00
And cash.....	25.00
2d. A Brown Military Rifle with 100 rounds of ammunition, value.....	75.00
3d to 7th. 5 of \$10 each.....	50.00
8th to 17th. 10 of 5 each.....	50.00
Total.....	\$275.00

The following are the prize winners in this match:

	800	900	1,000	Tot.
T. J. Dolan.....	31	33	29	92
W. W. DeForest.....	32	31	27	90
W. W. Scott.....	30	29	28	87
J. S. Shepherd.....	31	29	26	86
J. Smith.....	31	27	27	85
W. M. Farrow.....	32	27	22	81
C. W. Hinman.....	28	22	28	78
R. McMillan.....	32	28	18	78
L. N. Walker.....	32	19	23	74
De F. Mance.....	31	25	18	74
F. Stuart.....	24	24	24	72
J. Cavanaugh.....	25	22	24	71
W. D. Hinds.....	21	29	22	72
Sergt. Williams.....	25	15	25	65
J. Garrard.....	25	24	16	65
W. R. Anderson.....	19	18	27	64
J. McDevlin.....	21	23	20	64

THE JONES MATCH.

Prizes presented by Col. Jas. H. Jones, 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Distances 200 and 500 yards. Rifle, Remington State model. Position, standing 200; prone, 500 yards. Seven shots at distance. Open to teams of four from any regiment, company or battery in the N. G. S. N. Y., but no competitor may shoot in more than one team. 1st prize, a pair of Bronzes, to become the property of the organization whose team shall win it twice; 2d prize, a Trophy, given by the N. R. A., value \$25, won in 1883 by 7th Regiment.

Six teams competed in this match, which was won by Team No. 3 of the 7th N. Y., who scored 241 points out of a possible 280. The team from the 23d N. Y., took the second prize. The following are the scores of the different teams:

Seventh Regiment, N. Y.—Team 3.		
	200 yds.	500 yds. Agg.
Higgins.....	4445444—29.	4445443—28.57
Young.....	5444444—29.	5544555—33.63
Green.....	4344444—27.	4454544—30.57
Underwood.....	4554455—32.	4555455—43.65
	117	124 241

Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y.		
	200 yds.	500 yds. Agg.
Capt. De Forrest.....	3434445—27.	4244545—28.55
Pvt. Joiner.....	5443334—28.	2355345—27.55
Lt. Sheppard.....	5444534—29.	4545554—32.61
Lt. Fox.....	4544444—29.	2555553—30.59
	113	117 230

Seventh Regiment, N. Y.—Team 2.		
	200 yds.	500 yds. Agg.
Sgt. Richards.....	4344434—26.	4354354—28.54
Pvt. Lockwood.....	4454434—28.	5545345—31.59
Pvt. Brown.....	4434345—27.	4544544—30.57
Lt. McLeewe.....	4424454—27.	5344455—30.57
	108	119 227

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. Y.—TEAM NINETEEN.		
	200 yds.	500 yds. Agg.
Pvt. Pickett.....	5444444—29.	4544555—32.61
Pvt. Elliott.....	4444444—28.	3424534—25.53
Sgt. Wells.....	4445453—29.	5445534—30.59
Sgt. Kraft.....	3434434—25.	5434553—29.54
	111	116 227

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y.—TEAM FOUR.		
	200 yds.	500 yds. Agg.
Pvt. Spies.....	4444444—28.	5533453—28.56
Sgt. Bartley.....	4554334—30.	3553454—29.59
Sgt. Thomson.....	3343443—24.	4442345—26.50
Sgt. Hoyt.....	5444444—29.	4453555—31.60
	111	114 225

COMPANY B, TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y.		
	200 yds.	500 yds. Agg.
Pvt. Leach.....	4443545—29.	3304444—22.51
Sgt. Kingsland.....	3434343—24.	0005544—18.42
Pvt. Farrell.....	4424403—21.	2354202—18.39
Pvt. Brewer.....	4435324—25.	2202202—10.35
	99	68 167

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. B. asks: Can you tell me how the 1st Sergeant of my company stands on the list of applicants for the position of Commissary Sergeant? and how long will it be before he is appointed? Ans.—At present he is number ten, and it may be a year or more before his turn comes.

Fort Sill says: I have served 14 years without a furlough, never having wanted one. Now could I get a month off my present enlistment to make up for this and to whom should I apply? Ans.—Ask your 1st sergeant or your captain to explain to you the provisions of par. 235, Army Regulations, 1881.

G. W. D. asks: Where can I procure a list of U. S. Representatives in the various States? Ans.—Write to the American News Company, New York, for the American Almanac for 1884, price 25 cents, and it will give you the information you desire, and a great deal more of a statistical, financial and political nature.

G. H. asks: Where is Fort Preble, Maine, situated? Is there a town near it? and is it on a navigable stream? Ans.—Fort Preble is situated on the south side of the outer harbor of Portland, Me., and is about a mile from that city.

P. R. asks: Does an officer suspended from "H" and "command," by sentence of Court martial, forfeit his pay during the period of such suspension? Ans.—No.

Equus asks: What is the pay of an Army Veterinary Surgeon? Ans.—\$100 and \$75.

X. Y. Z. asks: Where and how can I get a copy of the last Army Register? Ans.—Apply to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., and he may send you a copy.

I. N. G. asks: 1. How long do cadets remain in the

Military Academy after entering? Ans.—The regular term is four years.

2. Do cadets receive pay while at West Point? Ans.—Each cadet receives \$500 a year, which is sufficient for his support while at the Academy.

3. What is the pay of a 1st and 2d Lieutenant of Cavalry and Infantry? Ans.—1st Lieut. of Cavalry, \$1,000 a year; Infantry, \$1,500; 2d Lieut. of Cavalry, \$1,400; Infantry, \$1,400. These amounts increase proportionally by length of service. The Government furnishes quarters.

N. G. asks: Must candidates accepted into the Military Academy at West Point, or the Naval Academy, have been born in the United States or Territories? Ans.—There is no such requirement.

D. D. asks: "How can I get out of the Service? I have a poor disabled mother, and cannot support her on my soldier's pay." Ans.—Go to your company commander in a manly, soldierlike manner, state your case to him and ask his advice, which, doubtless, he will cheerfully give you.

Citizen asks: "Who selects and who appoints Professors and Commandants of Cadets at the State military schools?" Ans.—Generally, the college authorities apply for details of Army officers for the duty in the question, and the President of the U. S. appoints them. See the regulations on the subject contained in G. O. 93, A. G. O., of August 12, published in JOURNAL of August 16, 1884, p. 60.

MY LOVE HE IS A JOLLY LITTLE SKIPPER.

BY ONE OF THE BOYS ON THE U. S. S. RICHMOND.

My love he is a jolly little skipper,
And he sails across the ocean blue,
And he told me when he shook me by the flipper,
That I was his little hoop-de-doo-dan-doo.
His hair's just the color of a sunbeam,
And his fingers they are rather short and fat,
And his face it is a study for an artist,
And he wears a most bewitching red cravat.
My love is a jolly little skipper,
And he sails across the ocean blue,
And he told me when he shook me by the flipper,
That I was his little hoop-de-doo-dan-doo.

At the theatre I've seen a many sailors,
But my skipper isn't such a man to fight,
Since we met he hasn't shivered any timber,
Nor ever smashed a topman's tarry light.
One night when he took me to a party,
And mamma sat and watched us through the dance,
She said she "Didn't believe he was a sailor,"
'Cause he didn't keep a hitching up his pants."
My love he is a jolly little skipper, etc.

But he sometimes gets to talking very queerly,
A spouting out his sailor talk ashore,
And if 'twasn't that I know he loves me dearly,
I wouldn't let him talk so any more.
Says he "Polly, you're a darling and a dumpling,
A huckleberry puddin' and a pie,
You must brace up, have some style about you, darling,
And I'll meet you in the sweet by-and-by."
My love he is a jolly little skipper, etc.

It took him 'bout a week to say he loved me,
He broached the subject half a dozen ways,
And the first time he put his arm around me,
He insisted that he "Kept a missing store."
He said, (when I insisted they were all there,
And declared he hadn't acted so before):
"He'd been beating up a subject for a weak back,
But the more he tackled, the more he found I wore."
My love he is a jolly little skipper, etc.

Now these are some expressions I've been learning,
This queer and funny language of the sea:
"Shut a hand," "Mind the duff," "Jew's the window,"
"Sniff the helmet," "Let her bring up by the lee,"
"Take a reef in the fore'd starb'd gooseneck,"
"Clap a lubber on the tackle," "Fish the cat,"
"Raise a shine," "Show your legs," and a "Strongback,"
Now, was ever heard before, the like of that?
My love he is a jolly little skipper, etc.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

BROADSIDE SHIPS CONDEMNED.

The collision between the *Defence* and the *Valiant* proves that broadside ships are useless, and that, too, in more ways than one, for it is only natural to expect that in a modern naval combat the same thing may occur over and over again. And what then? This, A French ship, for example, having ranged up abreast of one of our "jack-of-all-trades" craft, and having the advantage in speed known to be possessed by the French ships, suddenly puts her helm hard over, with intent to ram, just as the *Defence* did last week. The manoeuvre is seen on board the English ship, and her helm is instantly put hard over too, as was done with admirable judgment and skill on board the *Valiant*. The result would be that both ships would be brought round again on nearly parallel courses. The French ship, however, from her superior speed, would succeed in striking the English ship obliquely, and would then glance off, grazing her side, and tearing away in the act everything that projected therefrom, as was done on board the *Valiant*, when even the Nordenfjeldt gun on her bulwarks—which does not project much, it must be admitted—was torn away and hurled into the sea. The modern breechloading ordnance, now being supplied as broadside guns to our ships, is far longer than any muzzle-loader ever used in the navy in a similar manner. The muzzles of these guns project a long way out of their port-holes, and as a natural consequence, would be dismounted one by one as the enemy's ship caught them while gliding past. Hence, the most important lesson taught by the recent collision is that nothing should project beyond the sides of a modern ironclad. These should be so constructed as to allow of their being clean shaved by an enemy without his being able to scrape off a single bolt-head, much less dismount guns, whether large or small, machine guns or heavy ordnance. The damage done to the bows of the *Defence* also proves how weak, structurally, our ships are in that very part—the ram—where they should be the strongest; for, although the ram of the *Defence* did not penetrate the *Valiant*, the strain brought upon her bow when the ram struck obliquely the latter's side amidships, was sufficient to open a great rent in the bows of the *Defence*. We shudder to think of the result should such ships ever be under the necessity of actually driving their rams home into the hull of an enemy's ship, for assuredly their bows would telescope, and send them, with all on board to a watery grave.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The English relief expedition up the Nile will be composed of 8,000 British troops, 2,500 Egyptians, and a flotilla of 950 river boats, manned by 400 Canadians, 300 Kroomen and about 2,000 Egyptian and Nubian boatmen. The cost of the campaign is estimated at \$8,000,000. The government has ordered 250,000 more of Chicago compressed beef for use in the Sudan expedition. It is reported that General Lord Wolseley, before accepting the chief command of the expedition, insisted upon being granted *carte blanche* as to the strength and equipments of the force. The total number of British troops in Egypt at the present moment is 10,128, of whom 601 are on the sick list. When all the reinforcements for Egypt reach there the total number will be 15,000. General orders have been given to eliminate from the troops all men whose physique renders it unlikely that they would be able to undergo the privations to which the expedition will no doubt be exposed.

A TELEGRAM from Assuan says that seven steamers have passed the first cataract. The Nile is rising steadily. It has already risen four feet at Wady Halfa.

Gen. Lord Wolseley, commander of the British forces in Egypt, and Lord Northbrook, Special High Commissioner, arrived at Alexandria on Tuesday, Sept. 9. The whole city turned out to see them land. They proceeded immediately to Cairo. The first instalment of thirty boats for the Nile Expedition has started. 130 more will follow in a few days. The Government has engaged all the tourist boats on the Nile for use in transporting troops to Upper Egypt.

The body of the late General Count Todleben is to be transferred to Sebastopol, Oct. 13, and a monument erected to his memory there at the cost of the State.

The statistics of Russian courts-martial during 1883 lately published, do not speak well for the morality and discipline of the officers and rank and file. The number of soldiers convicted was to the whole effective strength of the army in the proportion of 1 to 52; that of officers convicted to their total number as 1 to 175. According to military districts, the proportion was most unfavorable in the districts of Kasan, 1 to 43; St. Petersburg, 1 to 43; West Siberia, 1 to 40. Officers brought to trial had principally to answer charges of embezzlement of money or objects confided to their care; of falsifying books; of crimes against the life, matrimony, etc., of private persons (24); of offences against discipline (20); of

insulting and resisting guards or military persons on duty (20); of desertion, absence without leave, etc., (15). The criminal actions of corporals and private soldiers included theft (5127), desertions (2214), offences against military respect (1826), neglect of duty when on guard (1765). Seventy-one military persons were condemned to forced labor, and twenty-six to colonization.

One of the new features of regimental sport in the British army is tandem racing: a jockey or owner riding one horse or pony and driving the other from the saddle. It is somewhat precarious, as the whole thing depends upon the discretion and docility of the leader, over whom the rider can have but the slightest control. At the sports in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, recently, a leader bolted and was near doing mischief to the bystanders.

The present fortifications of Aden, on the Red Sea, are to be improved and provided with modern ordnance, and other steps are soon to be taken towards placing it in a more secure defensive condition.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, having seen the end of the military manoeuvres round Kransoe Solo, embarked on their yacht *Desjaya* on the 27th inst. to witness the conclusion of the naval movements in the Finnish Gulf and the unsuccessful attack by a supposed enemy's squadron upon the forts of Cronstadt. Their Imperial Majesties passed the night on board, while several of the enemy's ships were supposed to be placing torpedoes to bar the passage out of the defenders' vessels in the morning during the bombardment. On the 28th inst. the enemy's ships, the cruiser *Africa*, the frigate *Svealand*, one corvette, a clipper and a gunboat, opened slow fire against the seven forts which obstruct the famous northern passage, half attempted by the English squadron under Sir C. Napier. The cannonade between the forts and the ships only lasted twenty minutes, and then the attacking, or rather reconnoitring, vessels, being attacked by a flotilla of torpedo boats, quickly raised their anchors and steamed out to sea in fast retreat upon their main force, under Vice-Admiral Pilkin, which was stationed at Biorke Sound, near Vibourg. They were followed slowly by the defending squadron, under Vice Admiral Tikhkacheff, who had to clear his passage of the enemy's mines before he could set out in pursuit. The decisive engagement was to take place August 29, in Biorke Sound, in the presence of their Imperial Majesties.

PRINCE HIMARCK has communicated indirectly to the King of the Belgians the following suggestions in reference to the Congo: 1. The Powers of Europe are to follow the

example of the United States and recognize the new State. 2. A conference to be convened for the demarcation of the frontier. 3. The form of government for the new State not to be that of a Republic, but to be constituted after the model of India and be under the suzerainty of the King of the Belgians or of a Belgian Prince. 4. A standing commission analogous to the Danube Commission to sit in Europe, and a local Governor-General on the Congo to be the chief executive. 5. Absolute freedom from taxation of merchandise of every kind.

The laws of Madagascar provide that any soldier passing himself off for a civilian, as also any civilian pretending to be a soldier, will be fined 10 oxen and £2; and in default of payment will be imprisoned at the rate of one day for every 6d. unpaid.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in an article on Khartoum in the *Nineteenth Century*, says: "If Khartoum should be abandoned by the imperative orders of the British Government, Egypt will have indicated her right, and the country will become an easy prey to the first adventurer. If I were a Frenchman I should not neglect the opportunity. French officers might assist the King of Abyssinia in the organization of his army for the conquest of Khartoum and the fertile Provinces of Senaar, Kadarif, and Taka. Khartoum and the richest portions of Africa would be annexed to Abyssinia. French influences would procure concessions of land to various officers in reward for their military services. By degrees, the embryo of a French settlement would be established, and, in less time than many people would believe, we should discover a rival colony firmly rooted at Khartoum."

The commander of the German gunboat *Wolf* has taken formal possession, in the name of the German Empire, of all that portion of the west coast of Africa which lies between the eighteenth and twenty-sixth degrees, south latitude, with the single exception of Walvisch Bay, which was annexed to the British possessions a few weeks ago by the authorities of Cape Colony.

The officers of the Canadian militia are highly indignant over a cablegram sent to England from Montreal by a correspondent, stating that after interviewing White Eagle and several officers, who accompanied Lord Wolseley on the Red River expedition, the officers of the Canadian troops generally disapproved of Gen. Wolseley's appointment to the supreme command of the Egyptian expedition, and pool-pooled his plan of campaign as far as they dared; that they sneered at the War Office's statement which makes a parallel between the Nile and Red River campaigns. More than 400



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and have added to our stock a large shipment of the finest imported French Pipe Paper. Such stock made up by the highest class of skillful labor, we feel confident cannot fail to satisfy the tastes of all good judges. Standard Brands—Caporal—Caporal X—Sweet Caporal—St. James X, Kinney Bros. Straight Cut in Full Dress Packages, etc., etc.

Just Out—Sportsman's Caporal, MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate AS A REFRIGERANT DRINK IN FEVERS. Dr. C. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it."

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Proposals for Mineral Oil.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT of the Quartermaster's Department, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., September 1, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 1 o'clock, P.M., and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., until 11 o'clock, A.M., (Standard time), on Saturday, the 20th day of September 1884, at which time and place they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering Mineral Oil as follows: at the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, 100,000 gallons; at the San Francisco Depot, California, 25,000 gallons; all in cases of two five gallon cans each.

Deliveries must commence by October 15th, and be completed by November 30, 1884, in such quantities, and at such times between those dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office, and by the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, Cal., on application.

RUFUS SAXTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

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First introduced the manufacture of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and AMBER GOODS in America, and recommends his Meerschams, French Brier and Welch Pipe, Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also, his complete line of Amber goods, to the WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL TRADES. Repairing a special branch of my factory, and prompt attention given to it at all times. Circulars and Price Lists sent on application. Pipes received and returned by mail. Received Medals and Diploma, Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Paris Exhibition, 1887—only Exhibitor of American Meerscham Goods. N. B.—By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that color remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.

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H. O'NEILL & CO., 321 to 329 6th Ave., N.Y. City, IMPORTERS of Costumes, Wraps—Fine Millinery—Dry Goods, &c. We call special attention to our Stock of

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Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

A NEW CITY.

Hinsdale City, adjoining beautiful Garden City, and junction for Creedmoor Rifle Range, New York, is divided into several thousand building lots and being sold at \$100 each on monthly payments of \$5 per lot by E. Wilson, attorney, 335 Broadway, New York City.

A feature of the enterprise is that the price of the unsold lots are to be increased \$5 monthly until they reach \$500 per lot; by this method each monthly payment of \$5 is worth \$10 the month following, and by the time a lot is paid for on instalments it has more than doubled its value.

About 2,000 cottages are to be erected on the property and sold on easy monthly payments of \$10 for each \$1,000 of cost. This is a safe and profitable way of investing small sums in one of the healthiest climates in America, and, as the commutation to New York only averages ten cents per trip, and the time 35 minutes by rail, Hinsdale City's future looks brilliant, and the number of cottages to be erected will certainly warrant this gradual increase in prices. New York will be the future city of the world. Property around it is and must continue to increase in value.—From Amer. Real Estate Guide, N. Y.

Proposals for Alp Map Granite.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the twenty-second (22d) day of September, next, at which time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for extending the eastern Breakwater in Stonington Harbor, Conn.

The amount to be expended for stone is about \$9,000.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Specifications, blank proposals and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office. GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

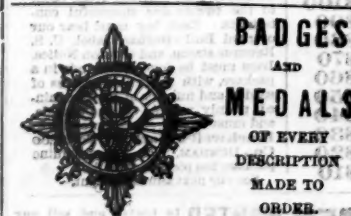
SEEDS.—150 Page Catalogue (illustrated) free to readers of this paper. (Etab. 1845). B. E. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., New York.

H. H. TUTTLE & CO., 435 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.

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is now complete, comprising all the new leading styles both foreign and American. We keep always on hand a great variety of the celebrated "Waukenphast." London make, for GENTLEMEN and LADIES. Also the well known French goods, "HENRY HEUTE," Paris, "GANDY's" successors. The practical common sense boots, wide sole and low square heels for Ladies, Misses and Children, can be found in great variety.



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Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York. Mitchell & Kinsler, Prop.

Grand Hotel, Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. European plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Prop.

Glenham Hotel, Fifth Avenue, 22d St. near Madison Square, New York. Also Howard Hotel, Long Branch, N. J. N. B. BARRY.

Troy House, First and River Streets Troy N. Y. Janvin and Gillis, Proprietors.

Leland Hotel Chicago

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. Best Location in the City, Michigan ave. and Jackson St. Liberal discount made. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor

THE EBBITT: WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. Four Iron Fire Escapes.

TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day

officers and men of the militia are at Montreal attending the Dominion rifle matches, and all of them denounce the statement as a bare lie. Gen. Middleton, commanding the militia, stated that instead of disapproving of the appointment of Gen. Wolsey the officers of the militia were highly delighted.

The number of retired soldiers' friendly societies (Krieger-Vereine), the formation of which is encouraged in every possible way by the Government, is increasing very rapidly in Germany, the most important being the Kriegerbund, which embraces 1,695 separate societies, with 130,350 members. Next come the Federation of Bavarian Veterans and the Union of Saxony Military Associations, with 80,000 members each; the Federation of Württemberg Veterans, with 30,000; the Union of Westphalian Associations, with 25,000; the Union of Baden Military Associations, with 15,000; and the Union of Brunswick Landwehrmen, with 6,000. Efforts have been made to centralise all the associations of the Empire under one supreme military head, but they have hitherto proved unavailing, as the principal societies prefer to retain their autonomy.

SWITZERLAND has 2,400 rifle or sharpshooting associations or societies, with 107,180 members, the largest numbers being in the following cantons:

Berne.....	433 Societies	17,930 Members.
Vaud.....	229 "	13,368 "
Zurich.....	273 "	11,377 "
Saint-Gall.....	189 "	8,489 "
Argovie.....	242 "	8,806 "
Lucerne.....	100 "	5,751 "

The canton of Uri has the smallest number: 13 societies, 478 members.

The Russian Ministry of Marine has issued to several learned societies a plan for a Russian Polar expedition. The idea is to have several large parties start from Jeannette Island and proceed entirely on foot across the ice, leaving large depots of provisions in their rear. It is thought that there are many islands north of Jeannette Island that could be utilized.

The latest addition to the Italian ironclad navy, the *Rugiero di Lauria*, was launched at Castellamare July 9. This vessel forms one of the *Andrea Doria* class, and is a modified type of the *Italia*. She is constructed entirely of steel,

and her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 328 ft. 1 in.; extreme breadth of beam, 65 ft. 7 in.; mean draught of water, 25 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 10,080 tons. Her twin-screw engines, of 10,000 indicated horsepower, have been supplied by Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Glasgow, and are estimated to propel her at a speed of sixteen knots per hour. The chief armament of the *Rugiero di Lauria* will consist of four 17 in. Armstrong breech-loading guns of the latest design, mounted en barbette, and she will likewise be provided with the most modern type of torpedo apparatus and machine guns. The most vulnerable parts of the hull will be protected by 17½ in. armor, the system of which, viz., steel or compound, does not appear to have been decided upon as yet.

The Russian Government has decided not to procure either heavy ordnance or field artillery from foreign manufacturers for the future, but rather to supply all their demands for guns from the Obukhoff Works. This establishment is now constructing the 12 in. breech-loading guns for the vessels building at St. Petersburg, Nicolaiew, and Odessa, and it is confidently expected that these guns will give every satisfaction. In the matter of steel shell the Russians are still, however, dependent on Herr Krupp, who has received orders for very large quantities of the same. The mode in which these shells are manufactured is kept profoundly secret, but it is generally supposed that the powder chamber is forged, and that the principal art lies in the tempering after hardening.

The French Republic on the 19th of July adopted a law abolishing the "enfants de troupe" in the regiments, and the creation of six preparatory military schools—four for the infantry, one for the cavalry, and one for the artillery and the engineers.

The Emperor of Germany has authorized the formation at Kiel of a torpedo-boat flotilla, for the purpose of testing the qualities of a number of such craft constructed for competitive trial by certain of the best known English and continental builders. This flotilla, which will be under the command of Captain Tirpitz, assisted by the officers of the torpedo school-ship *Blucher*, will be composed of fourteen boats, viz., six built by the Vulcan Company, Stettin; six by Herr Schichau, Elbing, and two by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., Chiswick. The most interesting stage of the official trials will be reached when the boats at present building by the Weser Company, Bremen, and by Messrs. Yarrow and

Co., London, are ready to participate in the same. The arrival of a sea going torpedo-boat of the largest size, to be supplied by the last named firm, is being looked forward to with special interest, as this vessel will, it is expected, be regarded as the standard by which the qualities of the other boats will be gauged.—*Engineer*.

MESSRS. G. W. Lons and Son, who advertise custom and ready-made clothing, are a firm of long established reputation, whose reasonable charges commend them to the attention of those seeking an outfit.

BIRTHS.

WEST.—At Lexington, Ky., August 20, to the wife of Lieutenant B. K. West, 6th U. S. Cavalry, a son.

MARRIED.

DEXTER—McALLISTER.—On Wednesday, September 10, 1884, at St. Paul's Church, Denico, California, by the Right Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield, D.D., Bishop of Northern California, assisted by the Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D.D., Bishop of California, GABRIELLA MAMIGAUZ, second daughter of Colonel Julian McAllister, United States Army, to STANLEY WALKER DEXTER, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

CORBIN.—Sept. 3, MARY ANNE CLARKE CORBIN, mother of Bvt. Lt. Col. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G., aged sixty-three years. Interred Sept. 5, at her former home, in Clermont County, Ohio.

COWLEY.—At Fort Mackinac, Michigan, September 4, JOSHUA HAMILTON, son of Mary E. and Lieut. C. D. Cowley, U. S. A., aged 6 months and 15 days.

DUDLEY.—At Buffalo, N. Y., September 8, Mrs. W. H. DUDLEY, sister of Colonel H. C. Hodges, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

HARLAN.—At Fort Monroe, Va., September 4, Mrs. HARLAN, wife of Hon. James Harlan.

LOOKER.—At Cincinnati, September 7, Mr. WILLIAM RUFUS LOOKER, brother of Pay Director Thos. H. Looker, U. S. Navy.

MORRIS.—At Ocean Grove, N. J., September 11, LOUIS MORRIS, son of Brevet Major Louis T. Morris, Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry, aged four years and nine months.

\$11,950

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

Smokers of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco will receive Premiums as follows on terms and conditions here specified:

1st PREMIUM, \$5,000
2d " \$2,000
3d " \$1,000
25 other Premiums as here shown.

The 5 premiums will be awarded December 31, 1884. 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco bags prior to Dec. 31. \$4 will be given for the next largest number and thus, in the order of the number of empty bags received from each, to the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bag must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and Question Notice. Bags must be done up securely in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained, plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charge prepaid, to Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C. Every genuine package has picture of Bull. See our next advertisement.

MEN WANTED to travel and sell our staple goods to dealers. **300 MONTH**, Hotel and traveling expenses paid. **Remunerative** Co., 174 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Shot Guns and **Revolvers**, Rifles, Etc. **Large St.** **Chicago, Ill.** **Small Works, Pittsburg, Pa.**

First Prize Medal, Vienna, 1874. **C. WEIS, MANUFACTURER OF Meerscham Pipes, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, ETC.** Wholesale and Retail. Repairing done. Send for circular. **309 BROADWAY, New York.** FACTORIES: 60 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria. **RAW MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER FOR SALE.**

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY. **GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!** Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Tea and Coffee, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Tea Set. For full particulars address **THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 38, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.**

Hayden's Modern School for GUITAR. With over 100 Songs & Pieces, 75 Cts. Circular free. **W. L. Hayden, Boston, Mass.** **New Guitar Music Every Month.**

OPIMUM cured with Double Chloride of Gold. We challenge investigation. 10,000 Cures. Books free. **The LITTLE E. KELLEY CO., DUBLIN, IRE.**

RICHMOND Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. They are made from the purest, most delicately flavored and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs. We use the Genuine French Rice Paper, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us under the name of the brand—

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the OLD and ORIGINAL brand, and to observe that each package or box of **RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES** bear the signature of **Allen & Ginter, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.** Also manufacturers of well known brands, *Richmond Gem, Opera House, Pet and Little Beauties Cigarettes.* **SMOKING TOBACCOES, Richmond Straight No. 1, Richmond Gem Cigar Cut, Turkish Mixture, Perique Mixture, Old Dip, &c., &c.**

AN EVENT IN LITERATURE.

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By ADMIRAL PORTER.

To be published in Nine Fortnightly Parts, each Part with an Illustration by Alfred Fredericks. This romance, which is remarkable for variety of incident and adventure, is of unusual length, and for this reason it has been determined to publish it in parts, each part appearing at an interval of a fortnight.

To be completed in Nine Parts, octavo, with Illustrations. Price, 25 cents each. The separate parts will be mailed, post-paid, to any address on receipt of price; or a remittance of two dollars will insure the posting of the entire work as rapidly as published, postage prepaid.

Part One Ready September 15.
D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1, 3, and 5, Bond St., New York.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR. HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANION OF England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. \$3 in buffalo handle; \$5 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 541 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.

Information For Riflemen on the Range and Battlefield. Compiled from the Best Authorities. Third edition, Enlarged and Revised. By Colonel J. O. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army. This is a book which should be in the hands of every National Guard Officer. For sale by **BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.**

ALLAN RUTHERFORD, (Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers), ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, (Corcoran Building, F. and Fifteenth Streets Washington, D. C.) Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Hon. O. F. Felt, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, collector-general, Washington, D. C.; Hon. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Hon. E. W. Knightly, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury.

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Use Whitmore's ORIENT Shaving Soap. This soap makes a rich creamy lather without being slimy or frothy; does not irritate the skin, retains its moisture, softens the beard, and wears to the last. Mail 10 cents in stamps to **The Clinton Manufacturing Co., 20 Vesey St., New York.** Will mail a cake Postage Free. It makes shaving a luxury. Send a 2-cent stamp to pay postage on a handsome Lithograph Razor.

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE

Edited by **Moses A. Dow, Boston, Mass.**

Largest weekly ever published in America. Full of choice stories. Each number complete in itself. \$4 year. 16 back nos. \$1. Specimen free.

Proposals for Bredging. ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29, 1884.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the twenty-third (23d) day of September next, at which time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for dredging under each of the following appropriations made by the Act of Congress of July 6th, 1884: Improvement of Newport Harbor, R. I., \$20,000. Improvement of Pawtucket River, R. I., \$50,000. Improvement of Providence River, R. I., \$50,000. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Specifications, blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office. **GROVER H. KILLOT, Lieut. Col. of Engineers.**

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Grand Central Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

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Neckwear. ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

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Handkerchiefs IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN, MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS. OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED

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 EL DIAMANTE (Key West), \$7 to \$10 per 100.
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 DULCES AGUAS (Key West/London), \$5 per 100.
 UNIQUE (Mixed Filler), \$4.25 per 100.
 FRAGRANT, \$3.75 per 100.
 EL SOL DE ORO, \$3 per 100.
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READ THIS!
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 This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in war, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will cause suspension, and also give liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.
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 Founded 1845, FARMDALE, KY.
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Colt's New Hammerless Double Gun.

This gun has just been brought out. Every effort has been made to make it the best gun possible. New devices have been introduced in perfecting this arm, to wit—the force expended in working it is divided between the opening and closing motion—rendering the manipulating easier and pleasanter. The safety device is positive, and the indicator that the arm can or cannot be fired, is outside and distinct. The parts are simple, strong, and few in number. Its powerful, close, and even shooting. The barrels, like all the guns of the Colt Arms Co., are, by a system known only to the Company, soldered together with hard solder. They never can jar apart, thus overcoming a defect to which the guns of the best English makers are liable. They are more accurately made than the much more costly English guns. **Colt's Repeating Rifles & Carbines.**
 Years ago these took a good start, based on the reputation of the makers. With large numbers of Frontiersmen they now have a good name which this arm has earned for itself. We have in stock all the lengths, weights, and styles of finish. The .32 cal. more recently

produced, weighs only 6 lbs., shoots as accurately as any single shot rifle, and is not higher in price!
COLT'S PISTOLS.
 Police .38 and .41 calibre Self and Thumb Cocking. The police force of nearly all the cities of this country are armed with this efficient weapon. Long stroke, and sure fire, with light trigger pull, great penetration and accuracy.
NEW POCKET.
 .22, .30, .32, .38 and .41 calibre—compact and strong shooting. All adapted for long cartridges. The .30 calibre pistol weighs only 6 ounces. Keep in mind that this is much the most lead and force for that weight of any pistol made.
COLT'S "FRONTIER."
 .44 calibre Thumb Cocking—uses the same cartridge as Colt's Repeating Rifle.
 Colt's .45—the Standard U. S. Cavalry Arm.
 .45—Self Cocking and Thumb Cocking—same cartridge as above. Government standard.
 All Colt's Pistols are forged frames. No cast iron in any of the Colt Arms, Rifles, Shot Guns, or Pistols. In fact there is no such line of arms as to beauty, efficiency, excellence of material and workmanship produced in any other Arms factory in the world.
Winchester Rifles.
 We offer a full assortment, all calibres and styles.

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 Double Breech-loading Gun.
Harrison & Richardson's
 Excellently and beautifully made Hammerless Double Gun. All the above Breech Loading Guns are much superior, for the cost, to imported Guns, whether English or Belgian.
SMITH & WESSON Self Cocking and Thumb Cocking Pistols, .22, .32, .38 and .41 calibre. These pistols are the very best material and workmanship wrought iron and steel throughout.
 We also offer an extended assortment of cast iron American Pistols, and British Bull-dogs, cast iron barrel and frame. Imported Guns, Belgian and English—Single and Double, Muzzle and Breech Loading Guns, Low priced and high priced. Flobert Rifle, .22 and .32 calibre. Gun Implements and Ammunition—a large variety. Agents for Anstie Powder Co. Also Agents for Curtis and Harvey Diamond Grain Powder. Send for Circulars to
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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